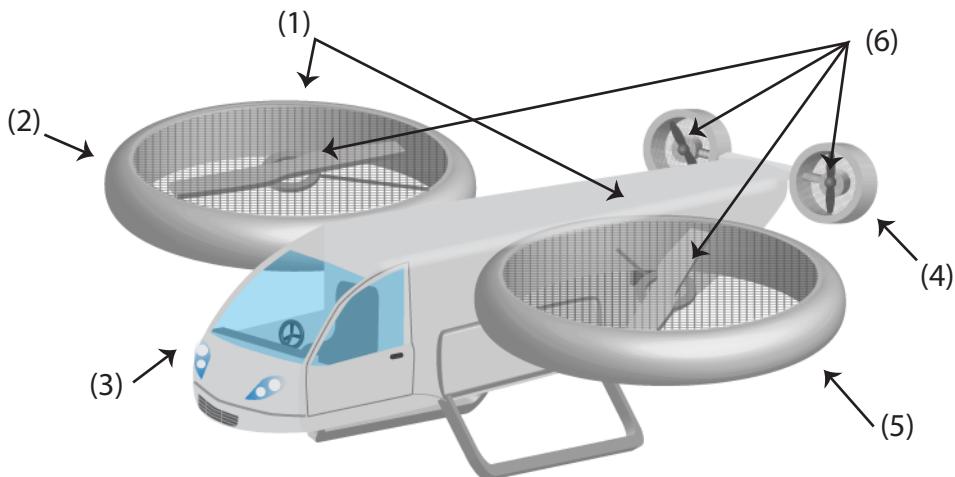


Gene Watson
Best Of
ISBN: 9781081950439



Two Ducted Fan Lift Vehicle

1. Grid protection from rotor blades
2. Inflatable bumper.
3. The interior can be roomy like a family car.
4. Smaller forward drive fans. Must swivel.
5. Ducted lift fan. Can fold vertical after landing.
6. Motor: DC universal (electric) motors.



HUMAN PRIMATE PRESS

Gene Watson Timeline



1962. Built a small saucer from part of a garbage can and Cox Thimble Drome Engine while in High School

1962. Built a crude weed eater but no one was interested.

1969-1971. Built a 10 foot diameter flying saucer in Little Rock Arkansas with the aid of Dr Bronco at Arkansas Polytechnic College. It had a Volvo engine.

1973. Bell Helicopter rejected an idea for a VTOL craft.

1975. Experiment holding transparent plastic tube close to Van De Gaaff.

1976. He had a half built flying saucer in his garage while living in Irving, Texas.

1976. Took a trip to Washington D.C. in a black Cadillac to show NASA a conceptual drawing of a transparent ball ion motor inspired from a UFO story he read in a gossip magazine - after asking a University of Texas Physicist professor whether his idea would work.

1977. Vought Aircraft Industries walked out of ion motor demonstration.

1983. Ground Effect Vehicle attempt using car engine in Garland, Texas, not complete.

1985. Ground Effect Vehicle attempt in Wylie, Texas using V8 car engine, partially complete.

1985. In Wylie, Texas a DC ionic breeze discovery from a single needle point. Could make the ions positive or negative by flipping over a high voltage diode from junked TV sets.

1987. Ground Effect Vehicle attempt in Sachse, Texas, not complete.

1995. In Italy he tested a grounded nude tube that the rebalser connects to.

2007. In Italy he discovered the rebalser.

2014. Contact with his son, the self-published book Gene Watson Flying Saucers was released.

2017. In February 2017 he discovered the rebalser could be reduced to a single insulated wire.

2018. Gene Watson sold one of his saucer model's at an Italian art gallery named Antonio Colombo Arte Contemporanea in Milan, Italy.

Table Of Contents

Fan/Jet/Rocket

Ground Effect Ground Effect Vehicle.....	p.01
Building a Saucer, Ground Effect Vehicle In The 1980s Photographs.....	p.02
Wylie, Texas 1987 Saucer.....	p.03
Gear Reduction Flying Saucer.....	p.04
The German UFO 1940s.....	p.05
The Egg Shape UFO 1960s.....	p.06
The Egg Shape UFO Chinhook.....	p.07
Early Flying Saucers - Jet.....	p.08
Propulsion Matrix - Flying Saucer Jet Ram Air.....	p.09
Propulsion Matrix - Flying Saucer Jet Two Stage Axial Flow.....	p.10
Propulsion Matrix - Fan Jet Rocket.....	p.11
Flying Saucer - Rocket and Jet Function Engine.....	p.12
This eliminates solid stage boosters.....	p.13
Large passenger flying saucer.....	p.14
A fully retrievable booster rocket.....	p.15
Cascade burn motor.....	p.16
Artillery shell-shaped liquid fuel rocket.....	p.17
Pure jet to pure rocket.....	p.18
VTOL hybrid vehicle idea.....	p.19
Low Noise VTOL vehicle.....	p.20

Ion/Electrohydrodynamics

The WC strip discovery.....	p.21
The AC Ionic Wave Thruster is Corona.....	p.22
DC Ionic Breeze Discovery Of The Mid 1980s.....	p.23
Rebalser, Gay-Lussac's law.....	p.24
A Logical Progression In Propulsion.....	p.25
Propulsion Matrix - Jet Rocket Plamsa Ionic.....	p.26
Dome Shaped UFO Buoyant Electric Field.....	p.27
Cylinder UFO With Bands - How It Works.....	p.28
Cylindrical UFO - Electric Field.....	p.29
Buoyant UFO Sine Wave AC.....	p.30
Mushroom-Shaped UFO AC Ionic Wave.....	p.31
Top Shape UFO AC Ionic Wave.....	p.32
Lunar, Martian Landing UFO AC Ionic Motors.....	p.33
The Possible Nikola Tesla UFO Motor 1920.....	p.34
Possible Nikola Tesla UFO Motor Upgrade.....	p.35
Nikola Tesla's Blimp Thruster 1 Million Volts.....	p.36
High Density vs Low Density.....	p.37
Why using AC doesn't make sense to Experiments in DC (Lifters).....	p.38
The 1977 UFO Motor.....	p.39
The 1973 Gossip Magazine UFO.....	p.40
UFO Motor - Transparent Ball.....	p.41
Four Glass Balls Protruding - Showed NASA In Preson.....	p.42

Table Of Contents

How AC Differs From DC.....	p.43
What really Happens - DC vs AC.....	p.44
Can a Ball Inside a Ball Generate Thrust? Yes.....	p.45
Transparent Ball Upgrade (Hall With Plasma).....	p.46
UFO Motor - Glass Ball Swivel.....	p.47
Piezoelectric Power.....	p.48
Piezoelectric Wheel Upgrade.....	p.49
WC Weirding Field Is Upgraded to Stack.....	p.50
UFO Lab Motor Stack - Static Thrust Increase.....	p.51
The Spiral AC Ionic Wave Motor.....	p.52
The Spiral AC Ionic Wave Motor Continued.....	p.53
The Spiral Concept Upgrade.....	p.54
AC Ionic Wave Rocket.....	p.55
Permanent Dielectric UFO Power Generator.....	p.56
Nikola Tesla Rockets - To Mars and Back.....	p.57
Fluorescent Light By N. Tesla Similar.....	p.58
American Flag As AC Ionic Wave.....	p.59
Trumpet Rocket (Atmosphere & Vacuum).....	p.60
B-Field Plasma Compression (Atmosphere & Vacuum).....	p.61
Tube Bundle for AC Ionic Wave.....	p.62

Plasma/ Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)

Propulsion Matrix - Plasma.....	p.63
The Lens-Shape Flying Saucer Mercury Circulation.....	p.64
The Secret Triangle Aircraft - Mercury Spin.....	p.65
Propulsion Matrix - Plasma Ionic Motor.....	p.66
Electric Plasma Rocket Tungsten Slab.....	p.67

Beamed Propulsion

Fat Wheel Spokes.....	p.68
AC Ionic Wave Blimp.....	p.69
This Design Dates Back To The Mid 1970s.....	p.70

Nuclear Fission Propulsion

The WWII German UFO (Speculation).....	p.71
The WWII German Atomic Rocket (Speculation).....	p.72
Propulsion Matrix - Fission Rocket.....	p.73
Top-Shape UFO Rocket.....	p.74
The Triangle UFO Nuclear.....	p.75
Water From Ceres Nuclear Fission Craft.....	p.76
The Interstellar Fleet Design Can Land Vertically On Mars.....	p.77
Nuclear Fission Rocket For Getting Rid of Nuclear Stockpile.....	p.78
The Fission Manned Orbit To Orbit Spaceship.....	p.79
After Fission Rocket Shutoff.....	p.80
Orbit To Orbit Interplanetary Spaceship Block Assmebly.....	p.81

Table Of Contents

Orbit To Orbit Iceball Laser Nuclear Fission.....	p.82
If The Saucer Was Too Advanced The This.....	p.83
My NASA X-33 Upgrade.....	p.84
The Inverted Aerospike Nuclear Rocket.....	p.85

Nuclear Fusion Propulsion

Nuclear Fusion Pellets, Pulsed Laser.....	p.86
Why The Iceball Blast Is Superior To The Nuclear Fission Rocket.....	p.87
One Segment Nuclear Cold Fusion.....	p.88
X-Ray Collimator Nuclear Fusion.....	p.89

Cyclotron/Bevatron

Toroid Bevatron Weight reduction For Propulsion Device.....	p.90
Propulsion Matrix - Bevatron.....	p.91
Cyclotron Drive.....	p.92

Superconducting/Magnetic

Hamburger-Shaped Flying Saucer.....	p.93
Hamburger-Shaped Flying Saucer Superconducting Magnetic Field.....	p.94
Flying Saucer Hover Concept Superconducting Polywave Coil.....	p.95
The Superconducting UFO (Magnetic Field Propulsion).....	p.96
How Magnetic Buoyancy Is Achieved.....	p.97
Could The Triangle UFO Be Superconducting.....	p.98

Space, Science, Physics

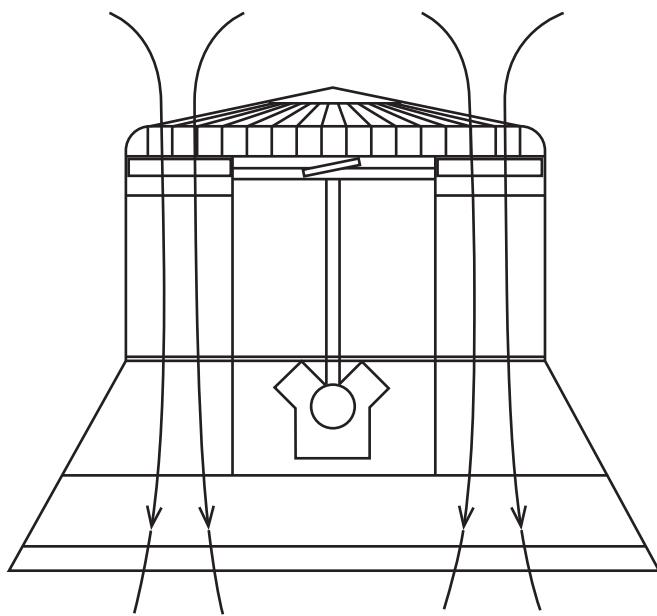
One Electromagnetic Wave Is A Bullet (Magnetic Field).....	p.99
A Non-Detectable Magnetic Field.....	p.100
Gravity Is A Monopolar Attractive Energy Field (Standing Wave).....	p.101
Artificial Gravity Flying Saucer For Low Gravity Moons.....	p.102
Artificial Gravity Spin.....	p.103
Electric Field String.....	p.104
Maintenance Free Battery - Can't Overcharge.....	p.105

Lab Models

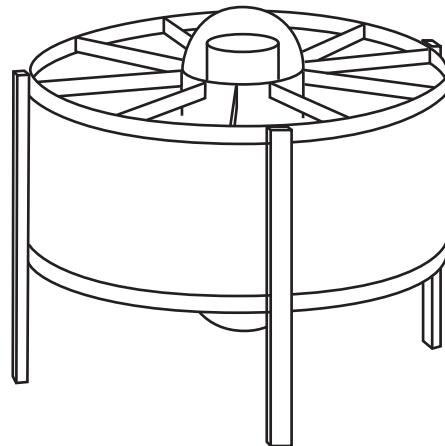
1) Early Model 2) UFO Lab Motor ELF.....	p.106
3) ELF Delta Wing Motor 4) Faraday Motor UFO ELF - Tubular Configuration.....	p.107
5 & 6) Saucer Configurations - AC Ionic Wave.....	p.108
7) Saucer configuration - AC ionic Wave 8) Lens Shape Configuration.....	p.109
9) Cone-Shape Configuration 10) Spiral Configuration.....	p.110
11 & 12) Cylindrical Configuration. AC Ionic Wave.....	p.111
13) Single Wing Configuration 14) Stack Configuration.....	p.112
15) Transparent Ball Experiment 16) Ionic Helicopter Wings.....	p.113
Lab Magnetic Experiments.....	p.114

Glossary.....	p.115-127
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Ground Effect Vehicle - Fan, Gear Reduction



It had a V8 car motor. Electric start connected to a gear reduction shaft. The shaft spun. Why I chose that design is because at low throttle it would stay in ground effect mode necessary to learn controls and correct glitches.



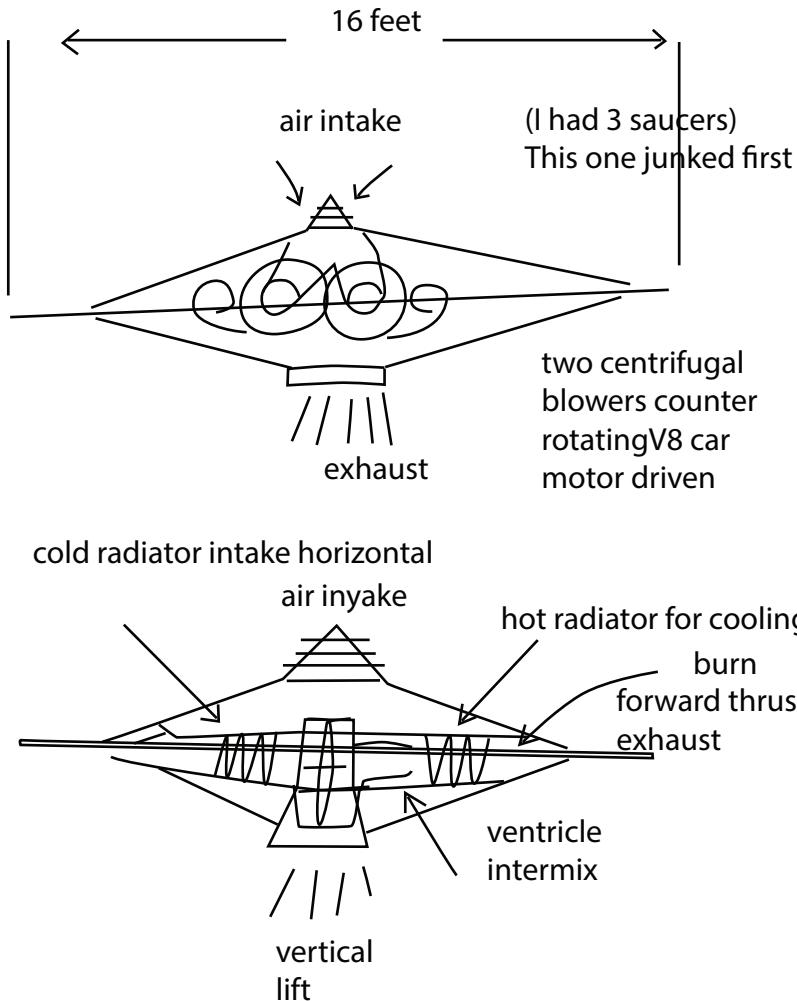
A small model using electric motors and fans.

Photos - A Saucer, Ground Effect Vehicle Being Built



Gene Watson's flying saucer is under construction and being built in the garage or backyard of a house that he would rent in North Texas (Wylie, Sachse, Garland, Irving). Photographs are from the 1980s.

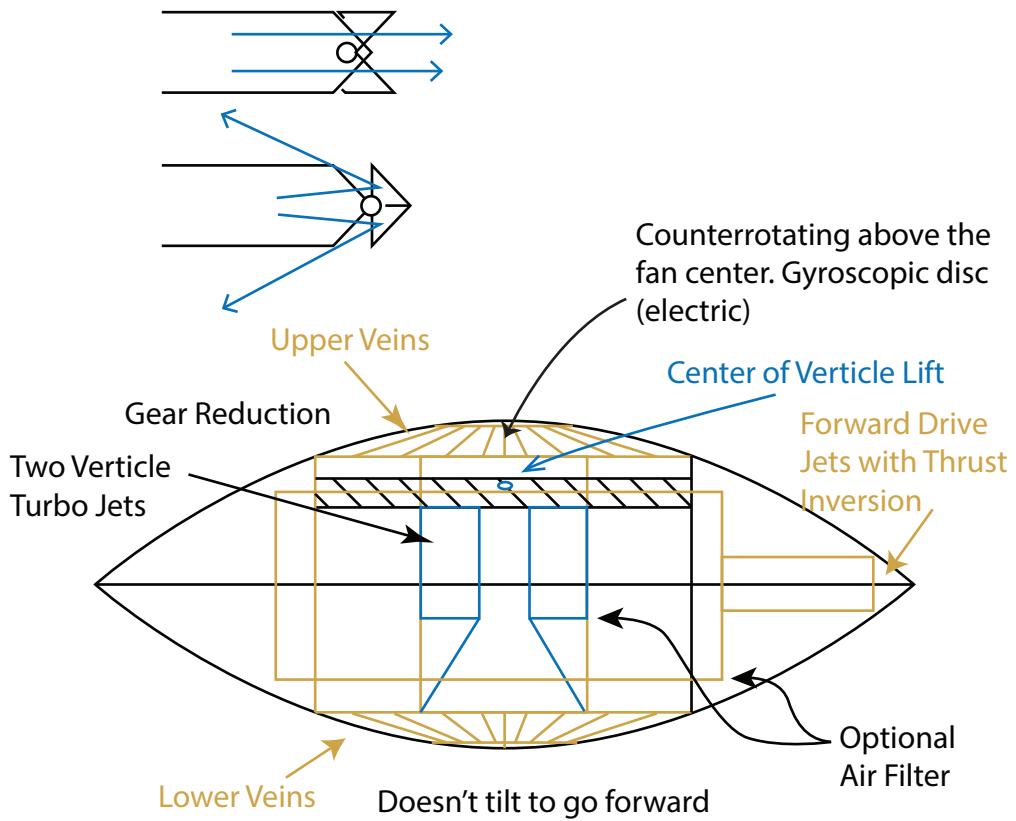
Wylie, Texas 1987 Saucer



The cold radiator was primitive but the first of its kind. The Japanese came up with an improved version years later for jet assisted to orbital where jet assisted kicks off in the stratosphere then rockets kick in. DARPA didn't get this design I had because I got arrested in 1987.

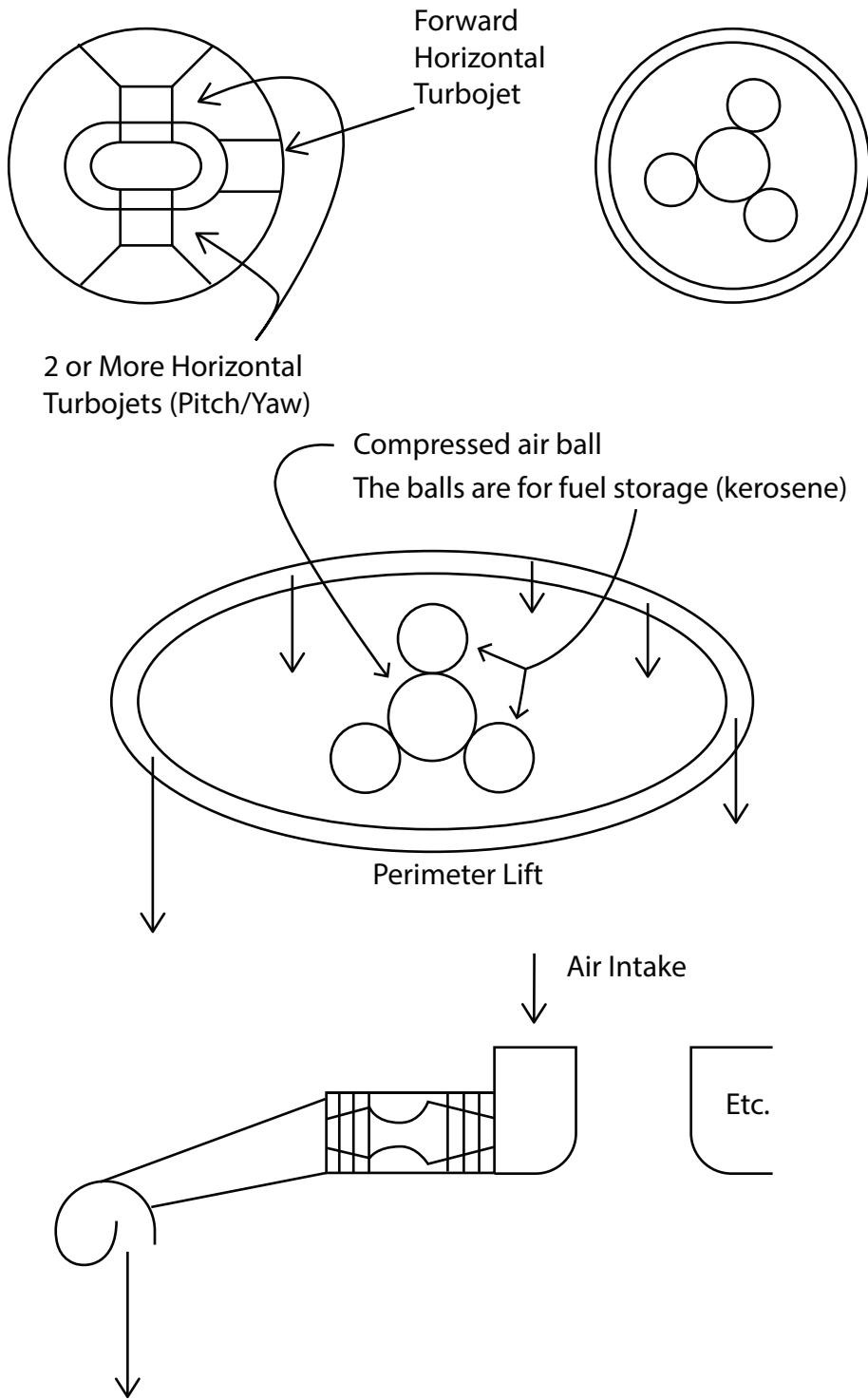
Gear Reduction Flying Saucer

Thrust Inversion By Degree Gives Turn, Stop, Reverse
Without Forward Drive Jet Shutdown.

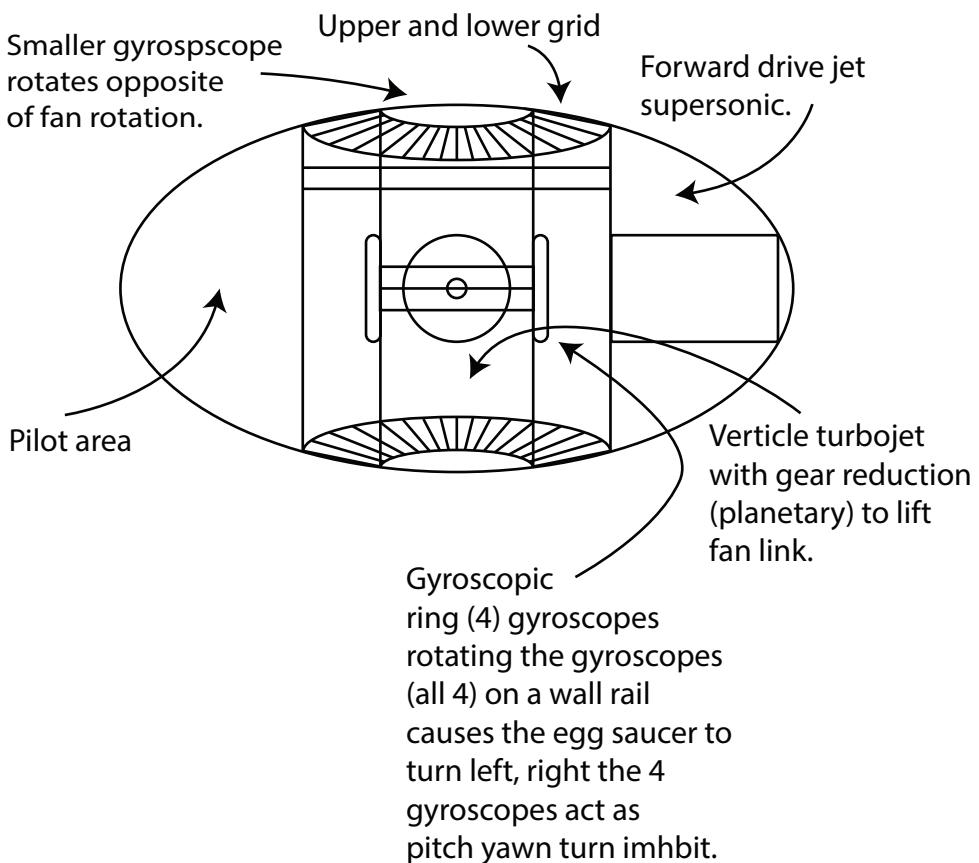


The ship can not flip over accidentally because the center of lift is well above the center of weight. It has a tendency to fly level. Lift exceeds weight because of gear reduction at full throttle. It is not a ground effect vehicle. It is verticle lift with forward drive.

The German UFO of the 1940s



The Egg-Shaped UFO Of The 1960s

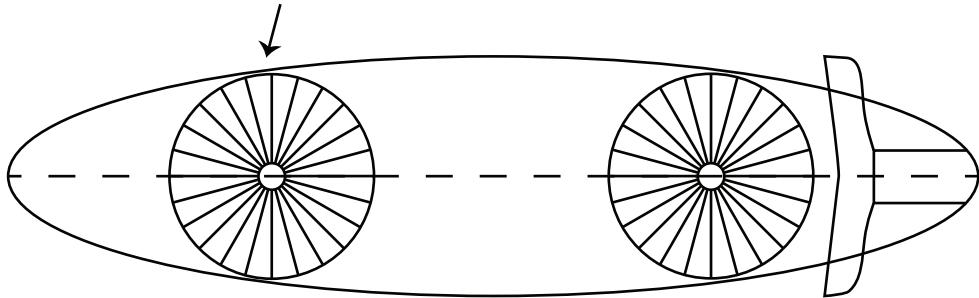


The big breakthrough was the gear reduction link to high speed motors (electric, piston, jet) that resulted in substantial verticle lift power; if electrical it was limited to small models.

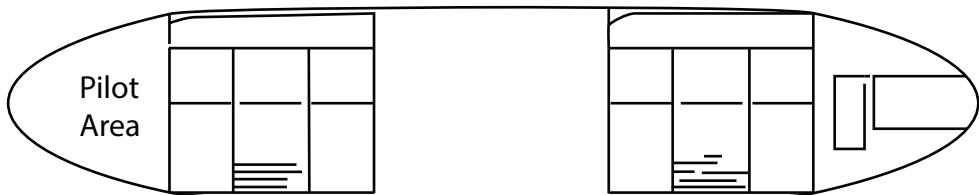
The Lunar lander (LM) design in the hands of millionaires gave them a free hand to design a variety of fuselages among which was the egg-shape (elliptical).

The Egg-Shaped UFO - Fan/Jet

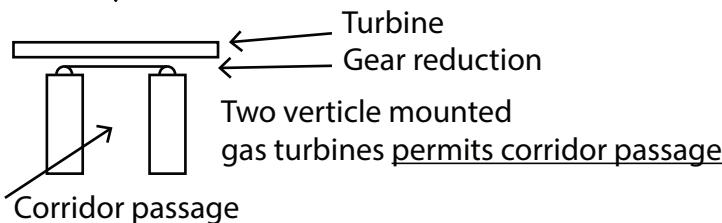
Basically a ducted turbofan substitutes for open helicopter blades.



Forward Drive Jet

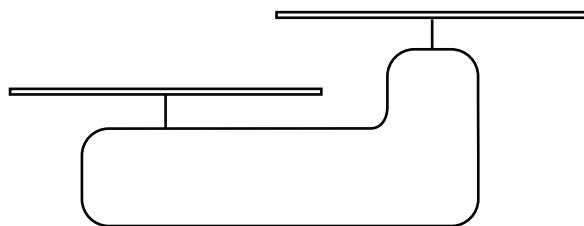


Corridor passage permits internal access to front and rear.



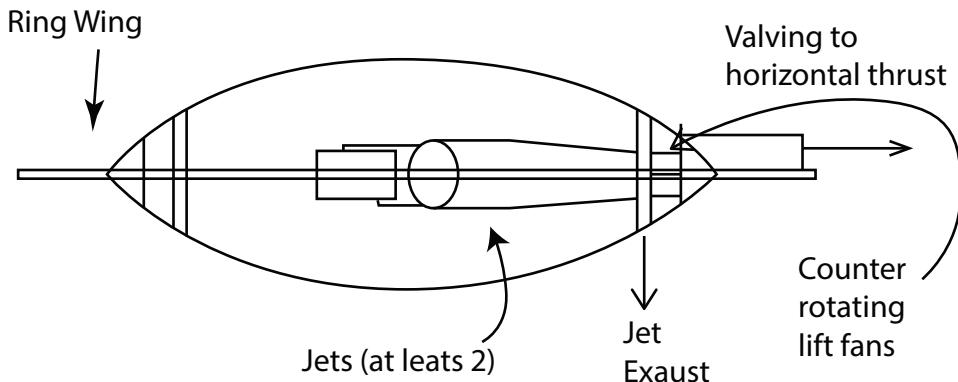
Why a military secret?

{ Advantage - The egg shape UFO is supersonic but can hover like a Chinhook helicopter. It has the Chinhook beat.

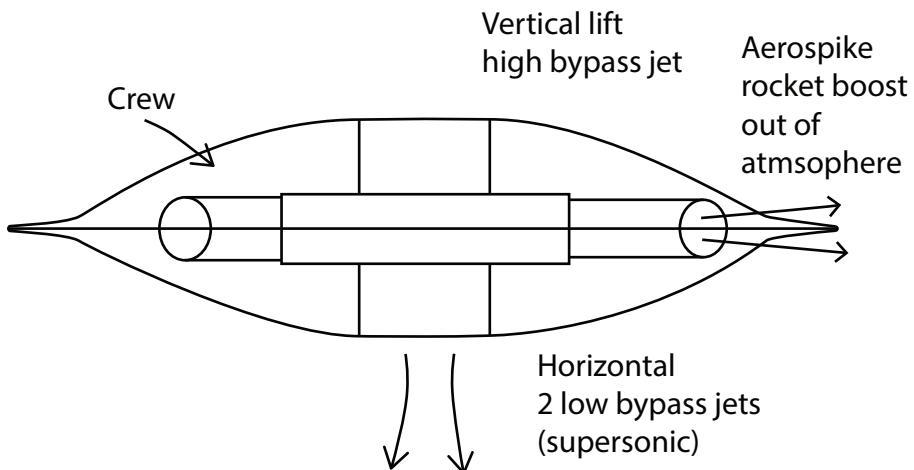


Chinook helicopter - both use gear reduction gas turbines.

Early Flying Saucers - Jet

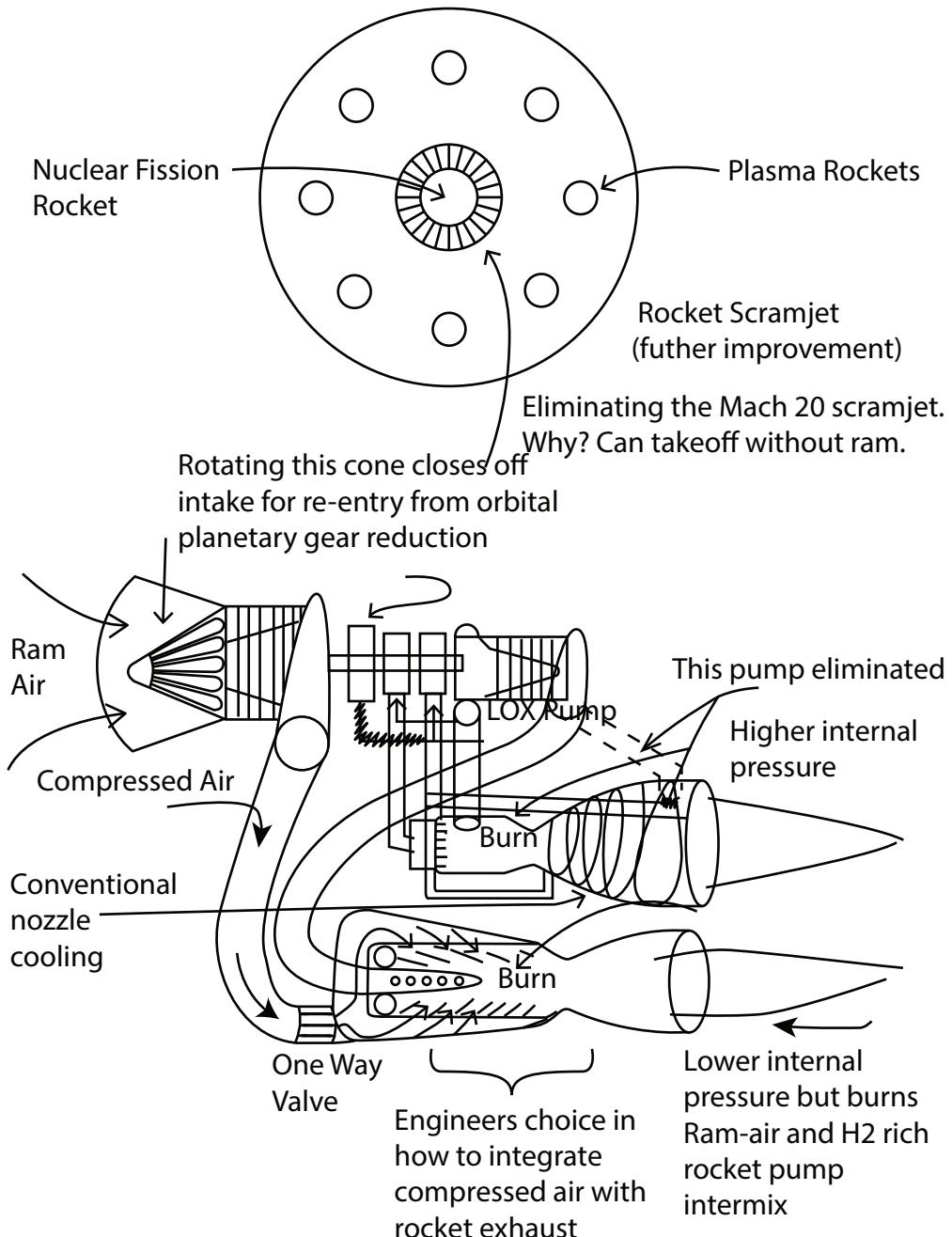


The Nazi innovation was to substitute the Italian [Campini] Caproni centrifugal blower (1939) with the staged axial flow compressor. This improved the performance of the jet engine by raising pressure in the burn canister but the hot gasses driving the rear turbine gave the jet at the time problems. It is because steel softens and becomes like taffy near its melting point - They did not have the metal alloy that made the Harrier Jet possible - So the Nazi's opted to use the jet exhaust to drive the lift turbine (counterrotating) in the configuration of a flying saucer. By valving the jets it diminished vertical lift but increased forward thrust. There were a lot of crashes. Why? Because a big lift fan must be perfectly balanced.



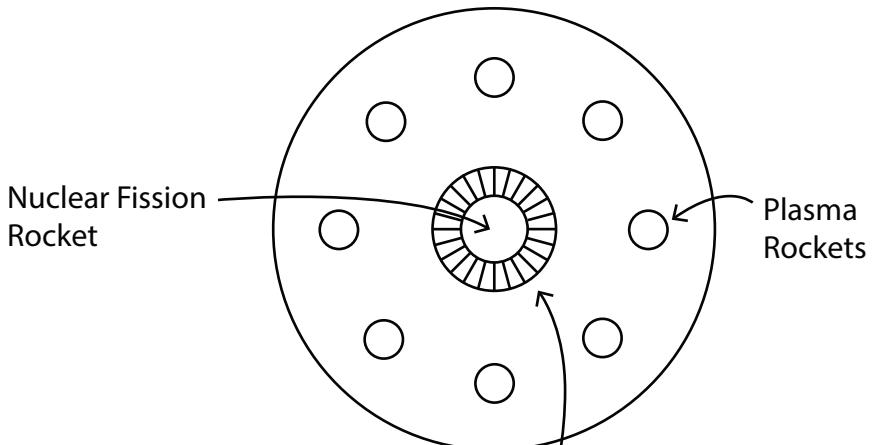
Flying Saucer - Jet/Plasma/Fission Rocket

Put them together and what do you have? Earth liftoff to escape velocity without staging - and can land on Mars.

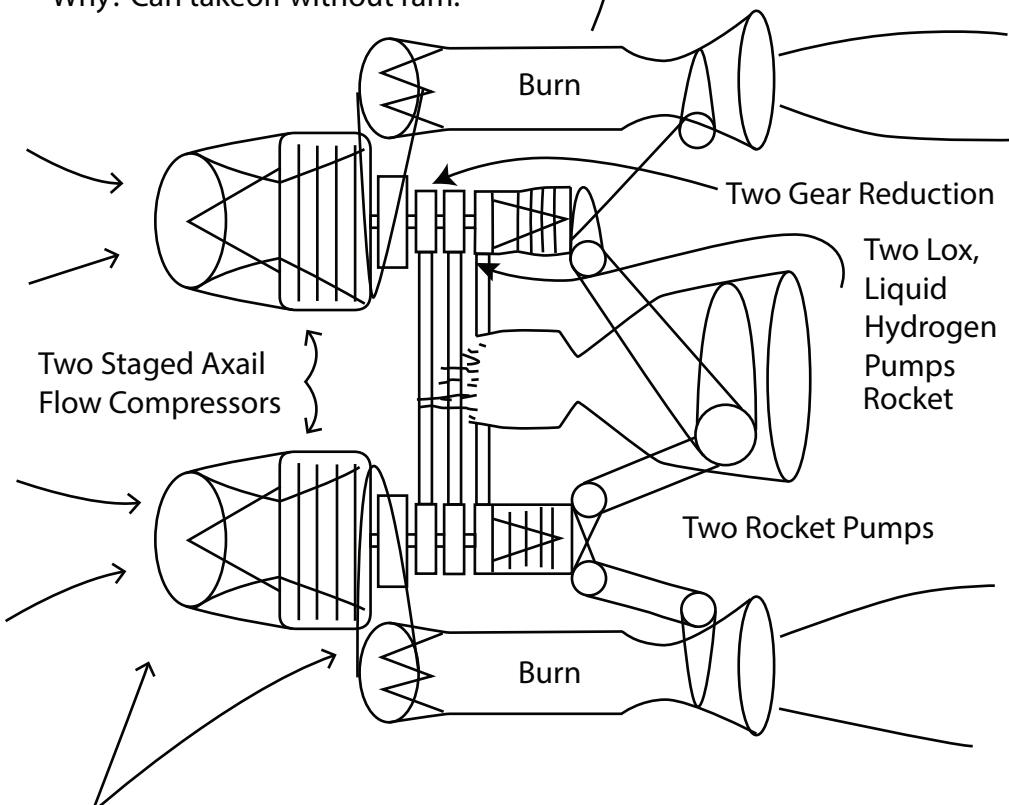


Flying Saucer - Jet/Plasma/Fission Rocket

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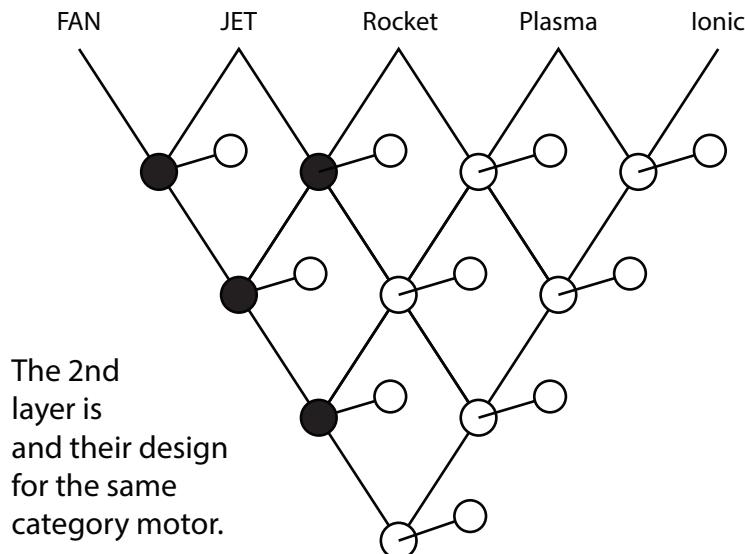


Rocket Scramjet - Eliminating the Mach 20 scramjet.
Why? Can takeoff without ram.



Engineer design option inlet design and one way louver placement.

The Propulsion Matrix Is Three Dimensional



WYLIE TEXAS 1987

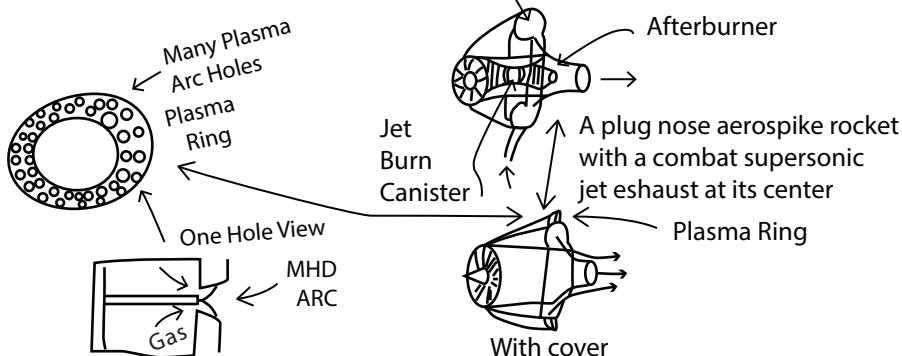
Fan-Jet

Is a turbofan with gear reduction to a gas turbine as seen on a typical 737, 717 etc.

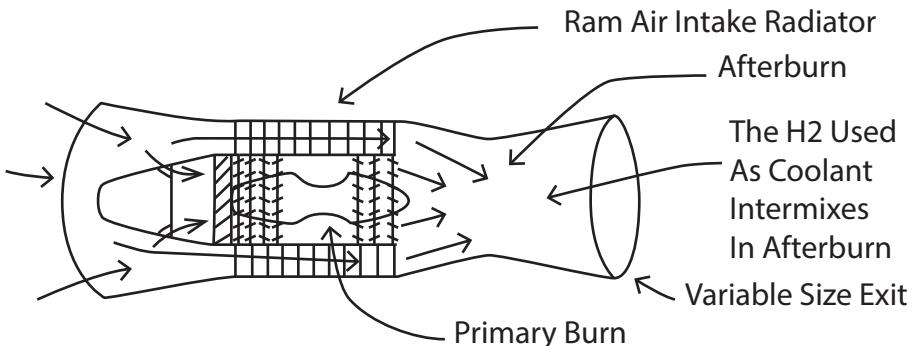


Without gear reduction and with afterburn - Supersonic combat jet.

[Fan Jet Rocket]

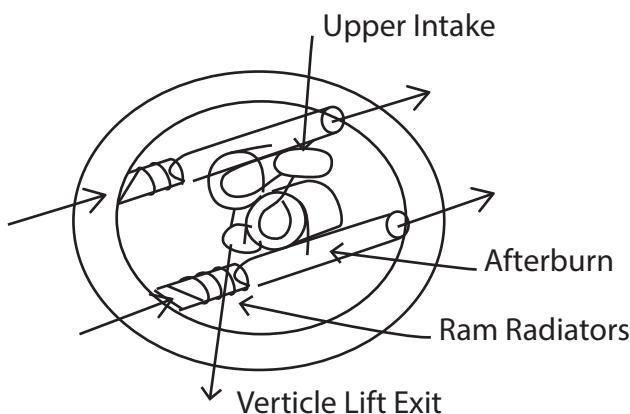
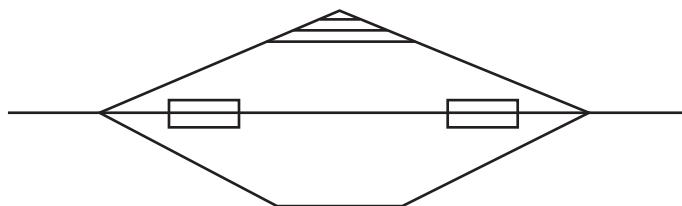


Flying Saucer - Rocket and Jet Function Engine

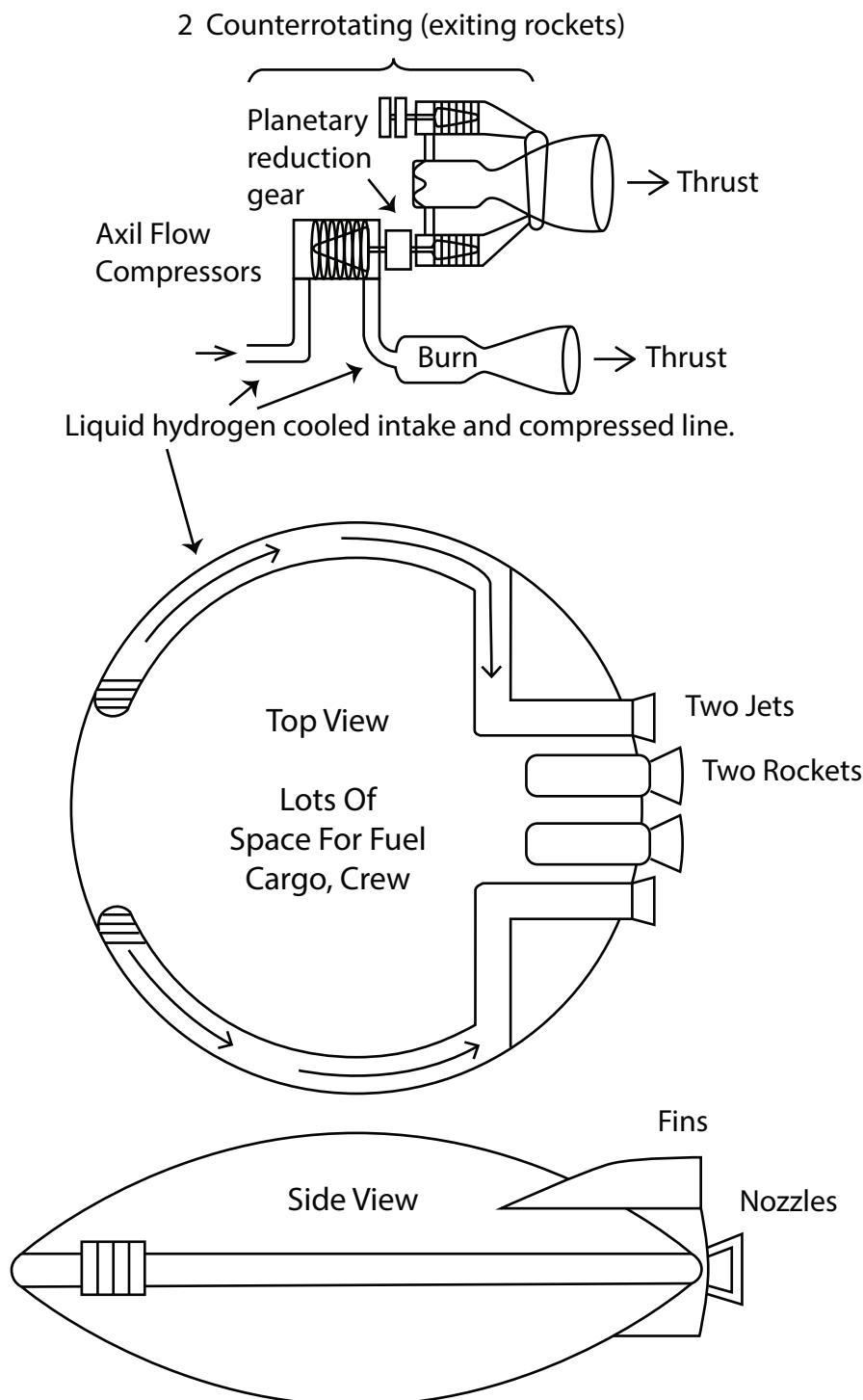


This intake is designed to close off past 60 miles altitude where the motor continues to function like a rocket. Where Liquid hydrogen cools the ram air which afterburns at the axial flow turbine exhaust. Computer calculations demonstrate runway takeoff to orbital velocity from this engine alone (Mach 18). Fuel consumption is only a smidgen of what a chemical burn rocket consumes. To develop the engine to full capacity it requires interfacing the rocket and jet function by degrees, plus a fuselage that can withstand high mach speeds.

| ← 16 Foot Flying Saucer → |

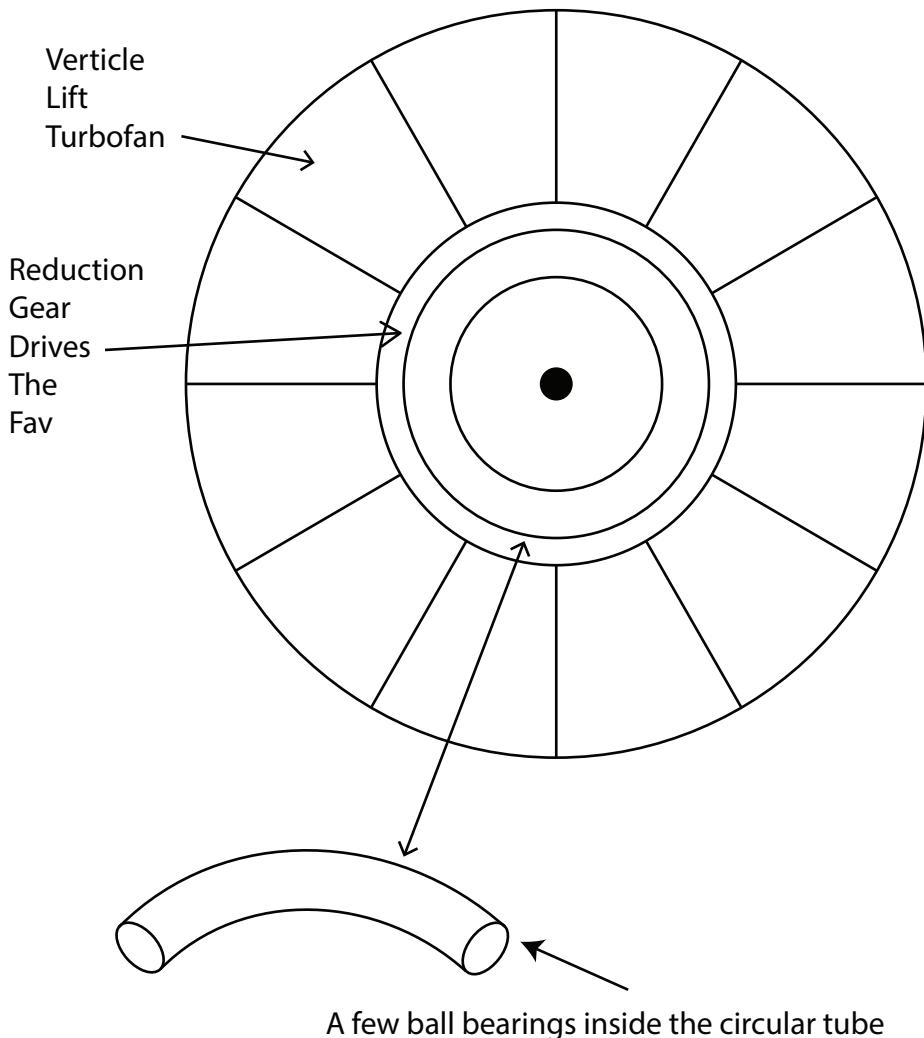


This Eliminates The Solid Stage Boosters For Runaway To Orbit



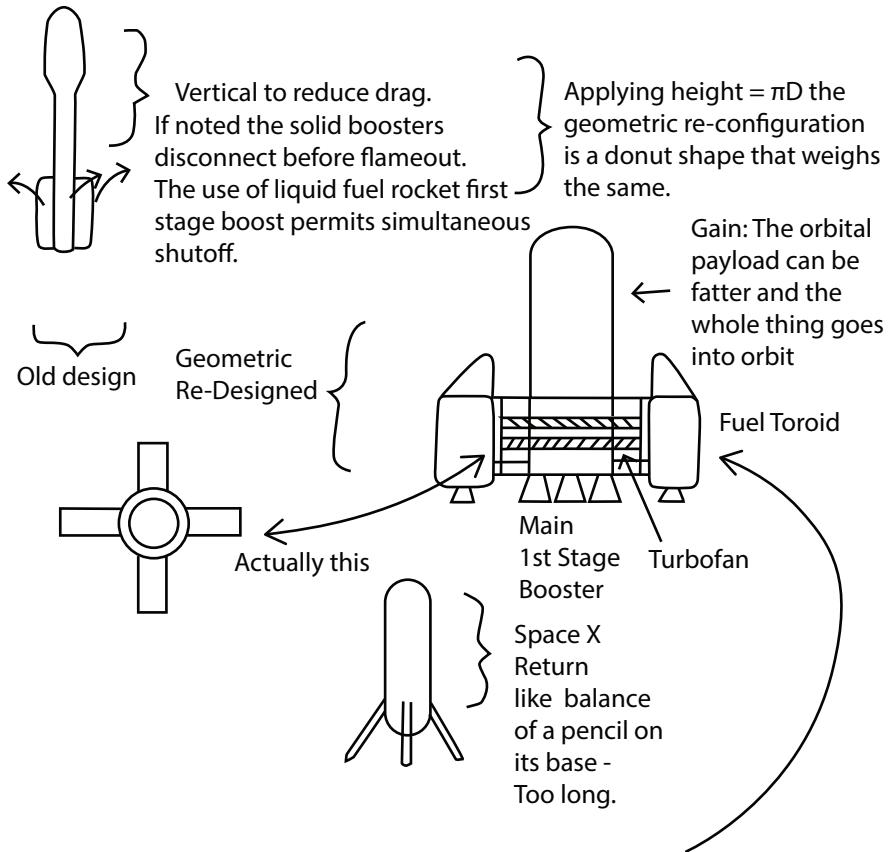
Large Passenger Flying Saucers

How The Fan Can Be Enormous



The ball bearings arrange themselves by centrifugal force to cancel vibrations making the fan self balancing. The big vertical lift fan [pictured] is balanced by conventional means to which is added the circular tube. This means the vertical lift fan can be enormously big. If so the saucer can be bigger than the biggest passenger planes in use today today.

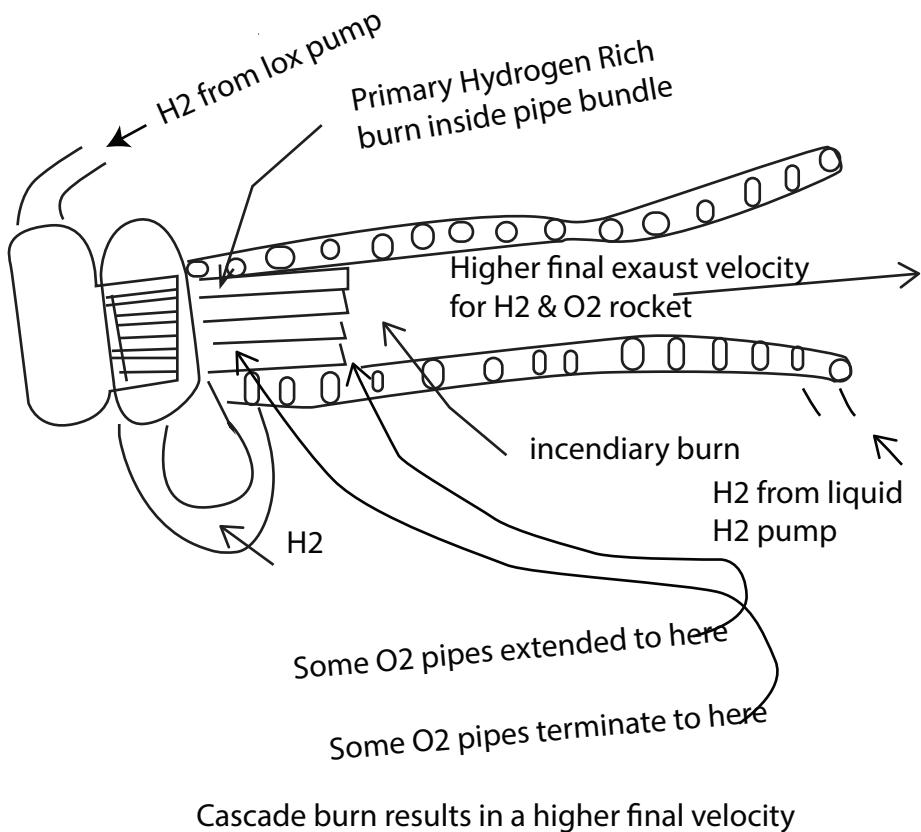
A Fully Retrievable Booster Rocket



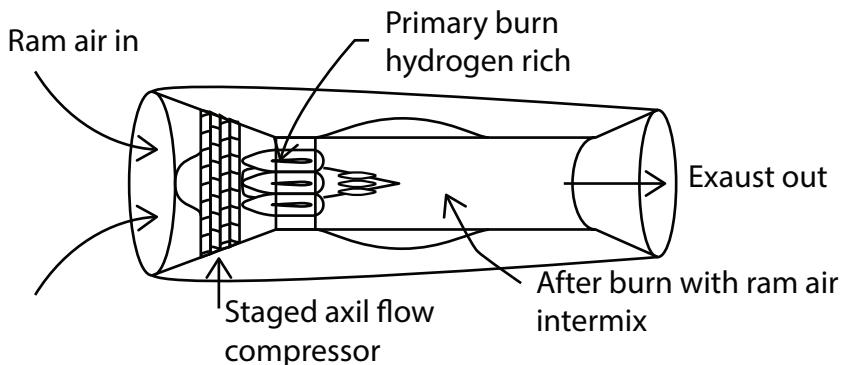
Rocket driven (counter rotation) turbofan. For having that after detachment from 2nd stage controlled soft landing (low center of gravity) Drone control return - with empty tanks for re-use.

More drag? Actually less because the counter rotation fan activated on liftoff contributes to lift in the atmosphere and shuts off to turn on again after stage separation.

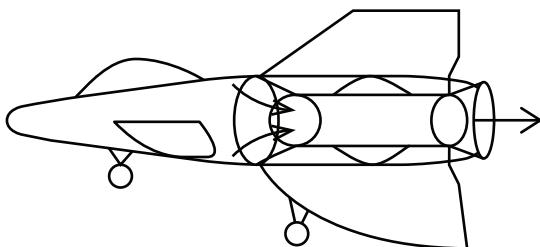
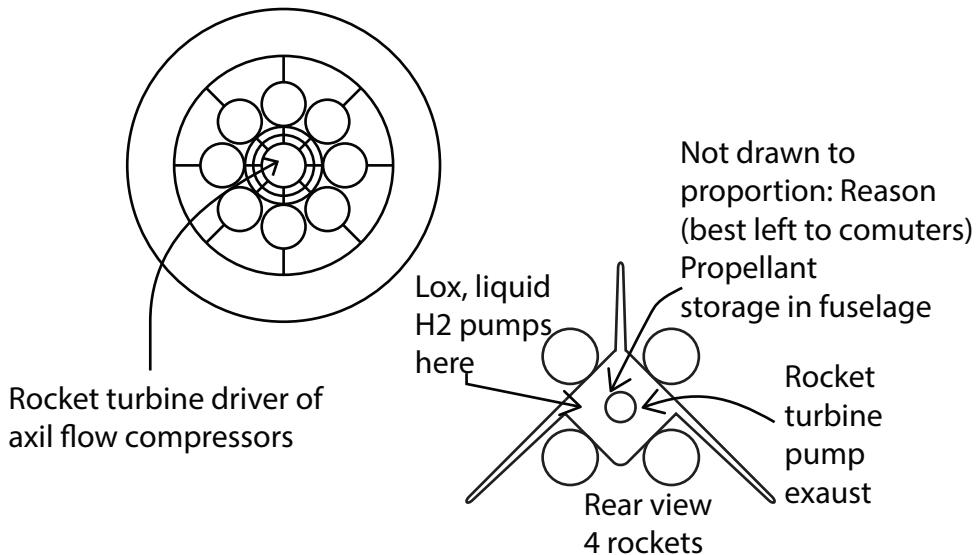
This Motor Design Is 30 Years Old



This Idea Is 50 Years Old



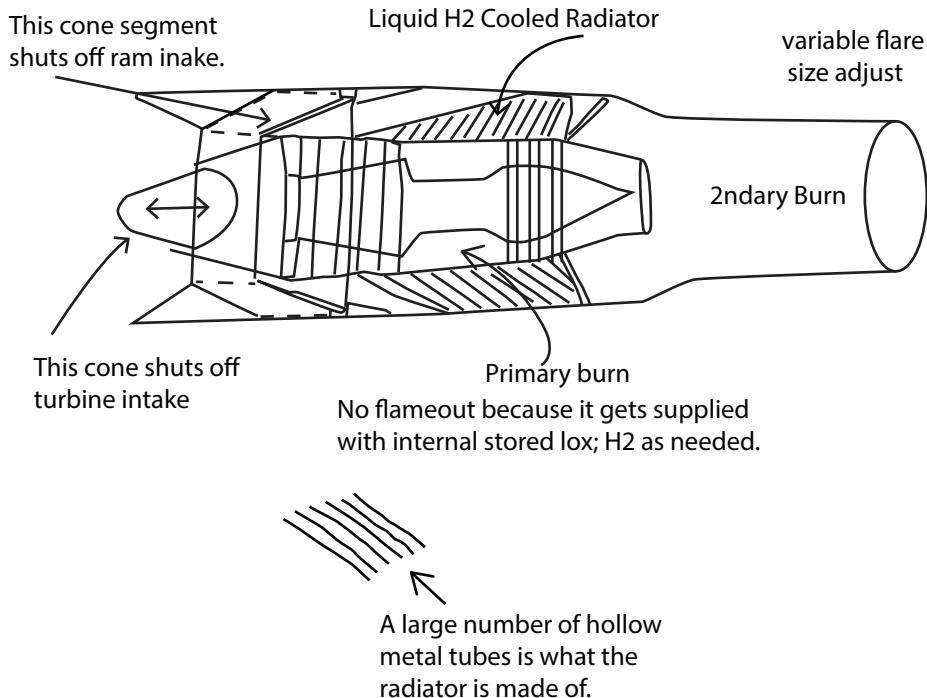
Artillery shell shaped liquid fuel hydrogen rich burn rocket cluster.



It can take off from a runway
Potentially Go Orbital

[This motor accounts for some UFO sightings]

It starts out as a pure jet - changes gradually with altitude to rocket (pure rocket) liquid.



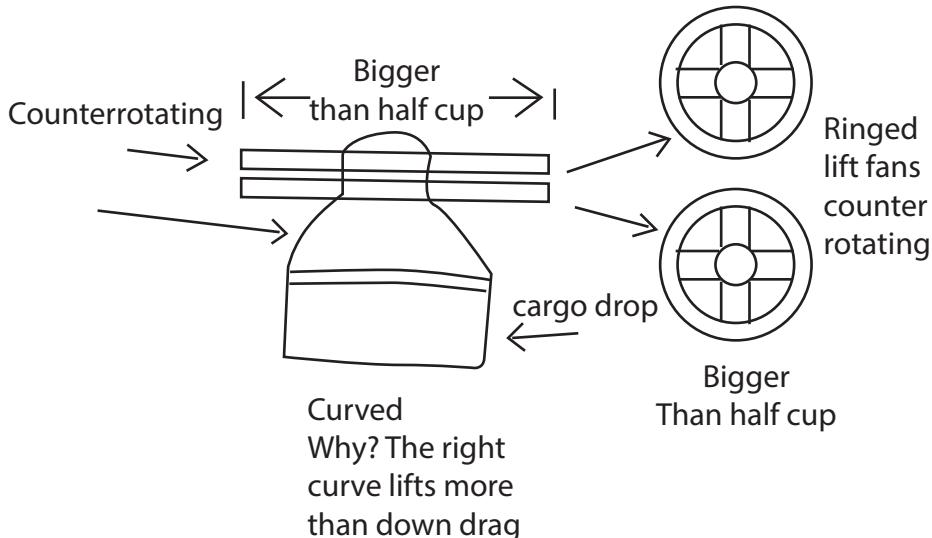
Past 60 miles the jet is rocket because both cones move to block back gas from happening - By the a large percentage of orbital velocity attained so it takes little burn with intake closed to get orbital at that point.

It has developed in secret by both the USA and Russia since the 1980s if not earlier.

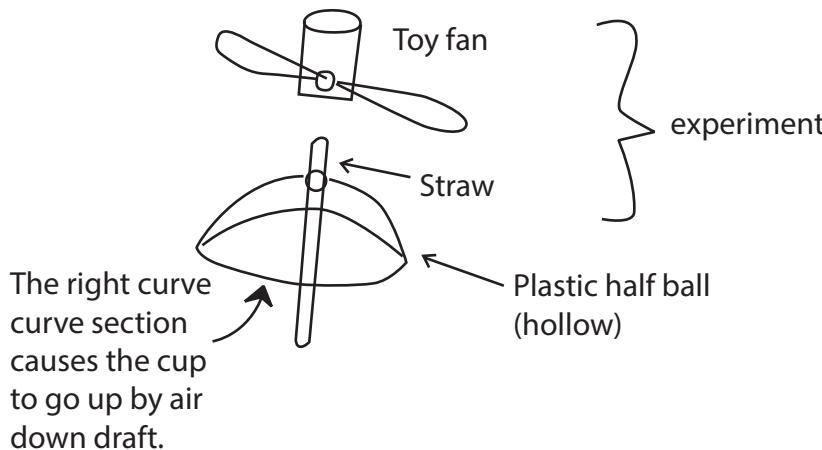
VTOL Hybrid Vehicle Idea

The vertical lift craft idea that Bell Helicopter rejected in 1973 showed up in the Avatar fantasy movie (2009).

Actually the 4 blades drone will work but I like this design better.

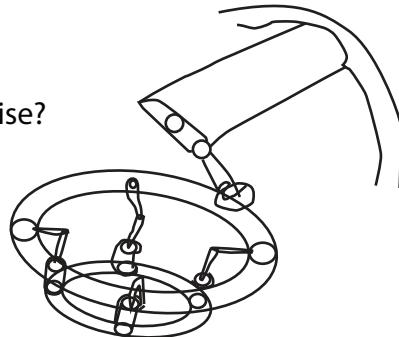


You see the induction motor at 60 cycles AC is 33% efficient (example house fab) but what Tesla did was to raise frequency. So then the device is hybrid - The gasoline or methane motor changes up lithium (or the devie descends on battery power, varying blade pitch is how it moves forward. Ringed for blade edge visibility. Drone? Yes. Can carry passengers? Yes. Increasing frequency increases power and reduces motor weight. - Tesla has those motors already built.

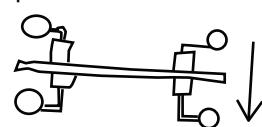


Low Noise VTOL Vehicle Concept

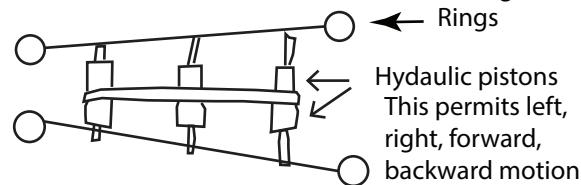
How to eliminate noise?
Use rubber, teflon or
nylon coated blade.



If upper pistons
down and lower
pistons extended



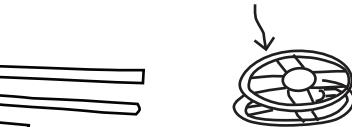
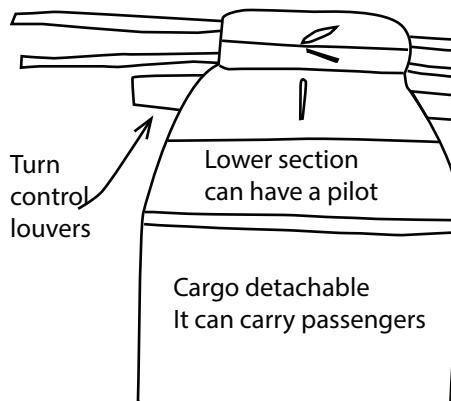
0 pitch all
8 lift blades pitch change
for rev up to 0 pitch to
speed variableb 30° to 30° pitch.



Lift blade
How connected



Blade Rings



Turn
control
louvers

Lower section
can have a pilot

Cargo detachable
It can carry passengers

90° at all times

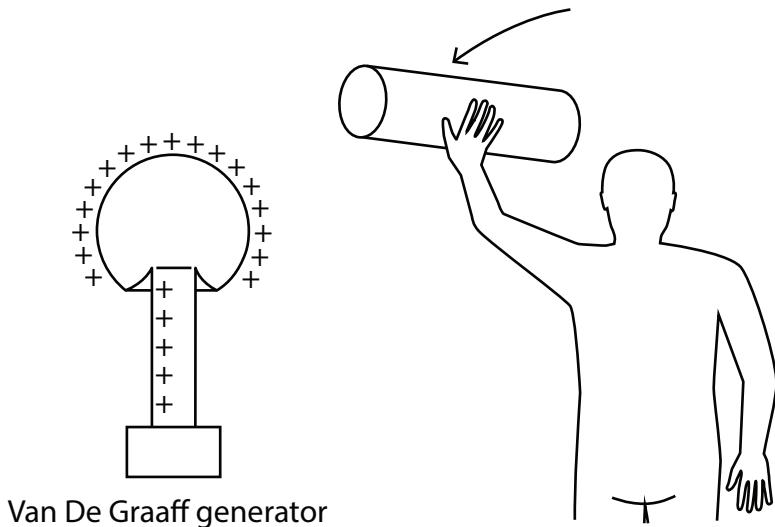
Blades don't need
to tilt as in a single
blades helicopter



I had the idea back in 1957
but didn't detail it then -
preferred to draw flying saucers.

The WC Strip Discovery

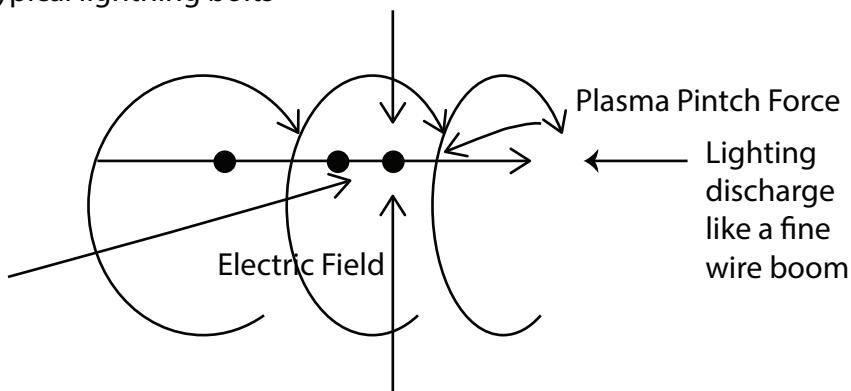
A transparent plastic tube held by my bare hand close to Van de Graaff.



In the year 1975 I conducted an experiment where I moved away from a Van De Graaff holding a transparent plastic tube. I then stuck my hand inside the tube and got literally knocked off my feet.

What happened?

In all typical lightning bolts -

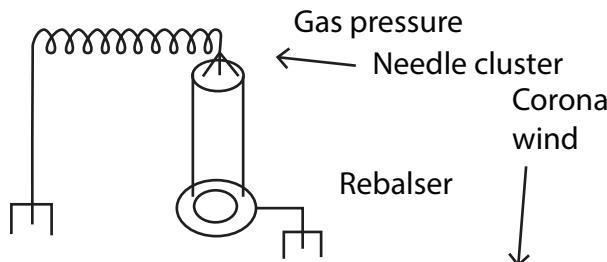


That's not the kind of boom that knocked me down. What knocked me down was the equivalent of getting too close to the WC strip of a corona like in my AC wave flying saucer model experiments.

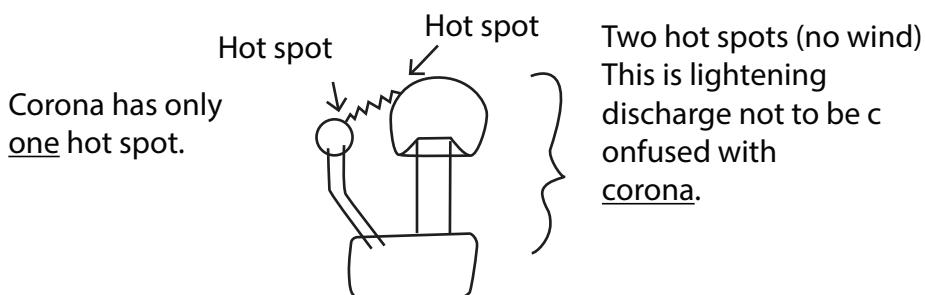
[The AC Ionic Wave Thruster Is Corona - Not Lightening Bolt]

In a solid conductor the flow speed is about one meter/ hour.

In the corona; the flow speed is very fast - can approach near light speed at elevated voltages and near vacuum in the tube.



In every case; the magnetic field measures the same. But why?
Because in a solid wire the flow is many charges in parallel. In the tube needle point exit - In series (less parallel) but in one second the number * speed (solid wire) = number * speed in a near vacuum $I_A V_A = I_B V_B$. If the gas pressure is raised to one atmosphere - the electric field intensity gets raised to one thousand volts/mm. Why? Because the electric field attraction results in a great many collisions with gas pressure rise. What the rebalser does is prevent a hot spot from occurring. Hence:



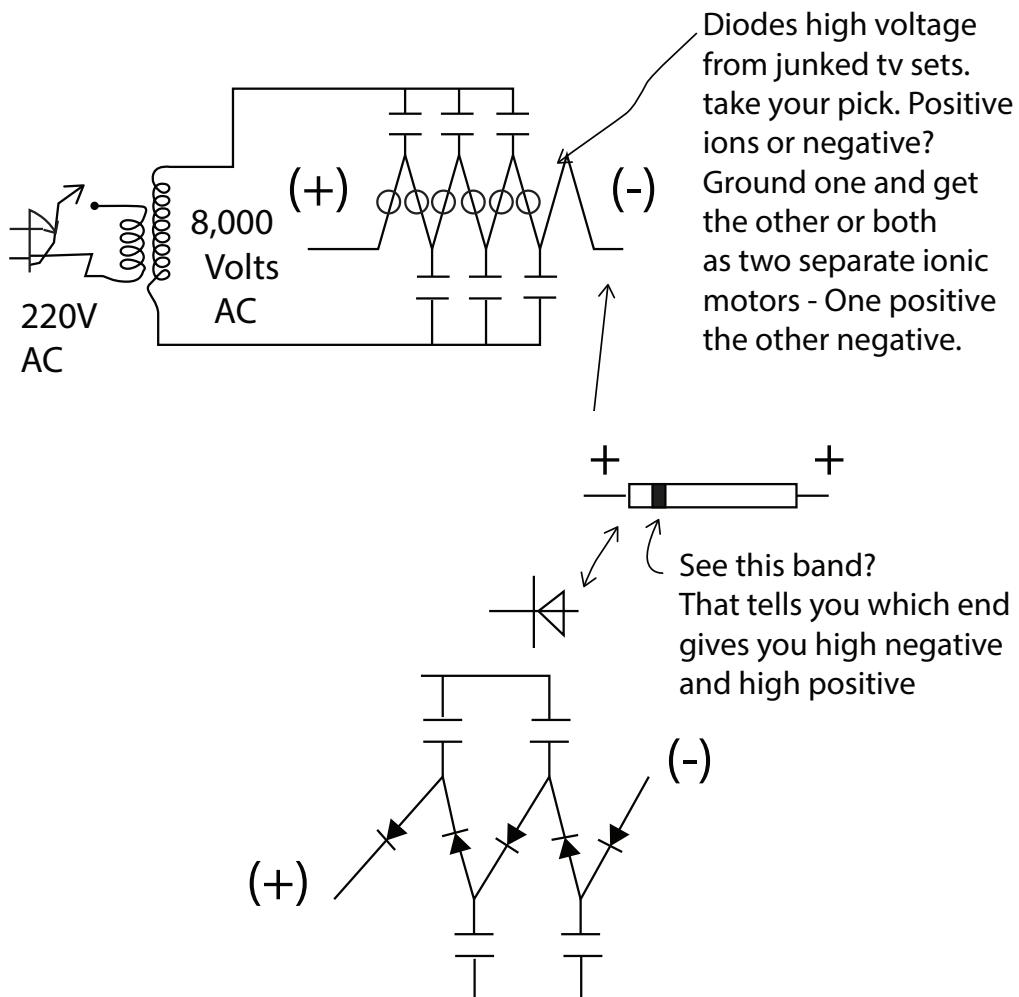
The phenomena is purely corona, whereas in the van de Graaff it is lightening discharge.

So then the AC ionic motor is a corona motor.

Very closely related to the phenomena of lightening bolts in a cloud firing vertically into the ionosphere. Photographed by the international space station astronauts as a corona wind.

DC Ionic Breeze Discovery In The Mid 1980s

What I had in the tornado shelter in Wylie, Texas was a DC ionic breeze coming from one single needle point I could feel with my hand over a yard away; and I could make the ions positive or negative by flipping over the high voltage diode. If Wylie, Texas had left me finish my saucer I would have outpaced the USAF jets of that time. My AC ionic motor compacts the design. With DC requires separate motors at considerable distance separation. AC eliminates that. Now then as for the beer bottle apparatus (Page 43); the beer bottles are high voltage capacitors for the reason home built - electronic stores wont sell stuff reserved for business and research institutes that have a lot of money and lawyers.



In the tornado shelter I was using a much higher frequency and all my stuff was from junk. My AC motor is weak because I'm using junk - what other have discarded for power.

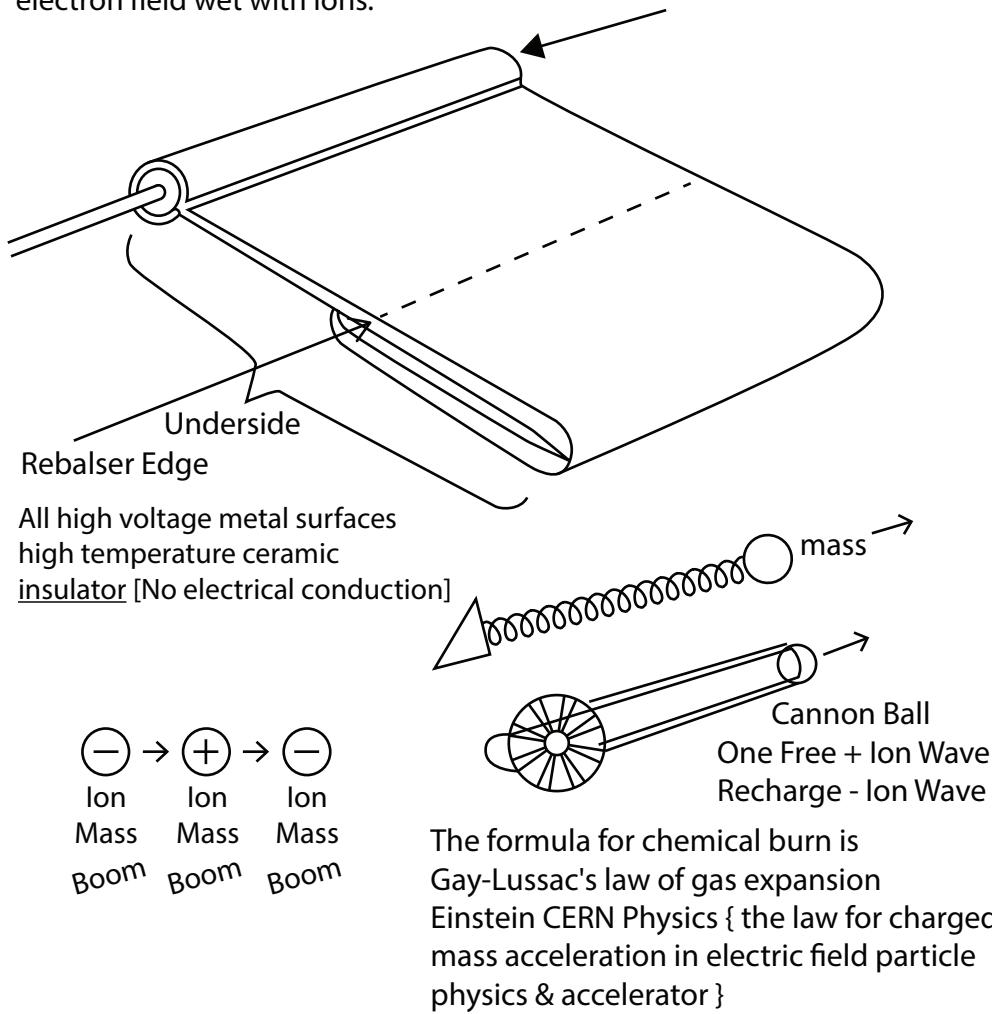
What Is Antigravity?

You could say that anti-gravity is when mass exhaust speed at the rocket nozzle exit exceeds the value:

$$\sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$$

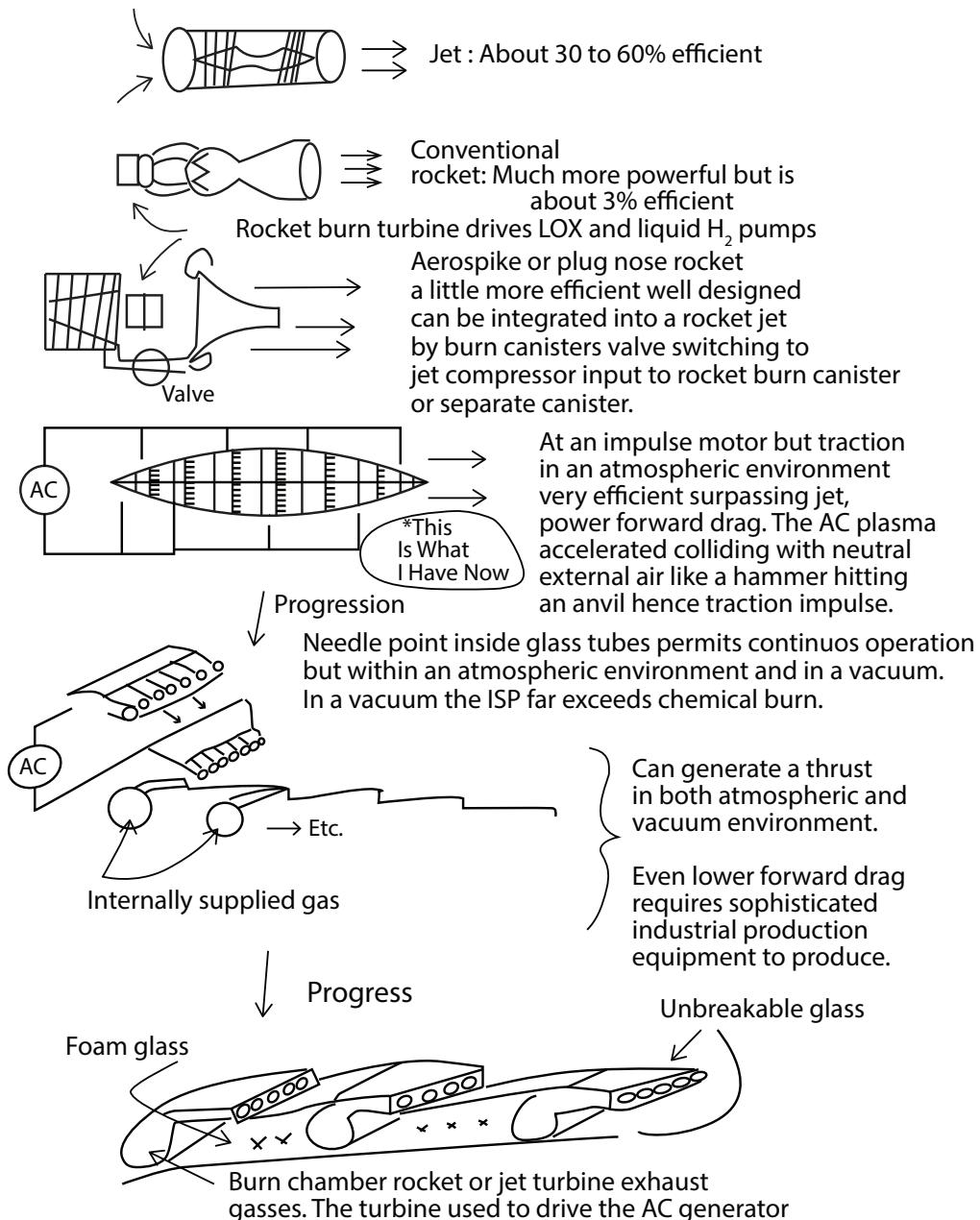
For the earth that value is 11.9 km/sec. Otherwise you have a grasshopper - a hop and back down. NASA achieves anti-gravity by using chemical burn rockets by staging to orbit.

Gay-Lussac's law: Top side only the porous exit pacing the rebalser nude and hot. The neutral gas when exiting the hot porous slot gets an electron added or robbed from the electron shell (atomic). This makes the electron field wet with ions.

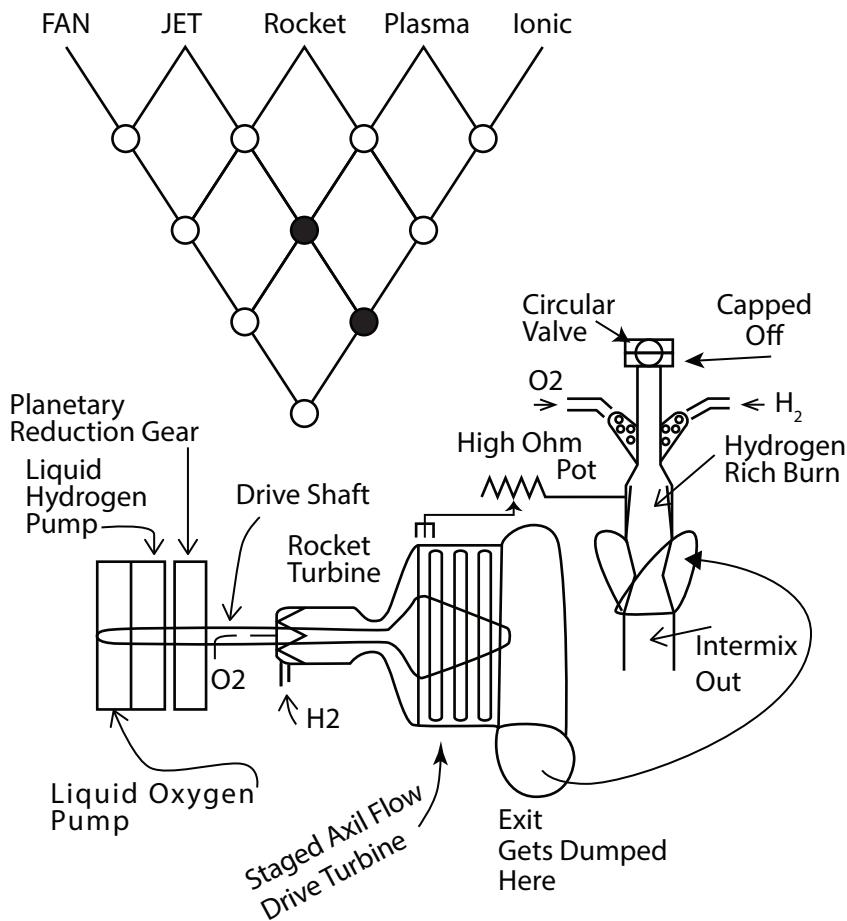


Progression In Propulsion

The UFO motor is not far fetched science fiction but a logical progression in propulsion design.



The [Jet - Rocket - Plasma] - Ionic Motor and The Jet - Rocket - Plasma - Ionic Motor



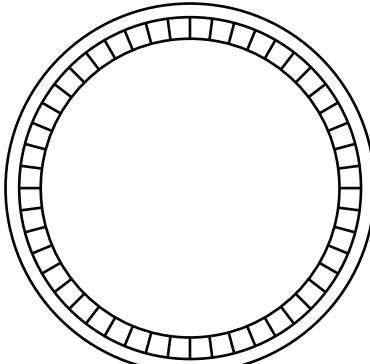
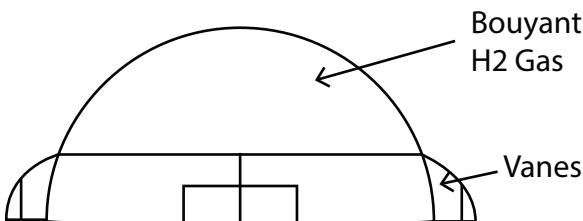
[1987 Wylie, Texas] storm shelter designs destroyed and memory recovered in 2013 (dec)

It's actually the intermix chamber that attaches to the boron glass proton bevatron. capped off to illustrate pure jet - rocket - plasma function circular valve on to permit proton avalanche collision (plasma) results in jet - rocket - plasma function. pot adjust results in plasma - ionic function.

This completes all the propulsion motor sample illustrations. The parallel (third dimension) is for quality upgrades or design variety as an example the staged pipe cluster burn design incorporated as a design variant.

Dome Shaped UFO - Buoyant, Electric Field

It works because any gas can be charged + the n (-) in AC waves.



When on it lifts. When off it descends.

Power supply
DC to variable
frequency AC

Gas In

↑
Thrust

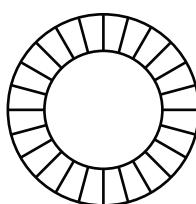
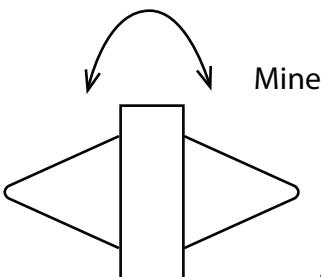
AC Wave
Ionized Gas
Glow
Rebalser

AC Power
Source Output
180° Phase

Metal tubes
1 mm inside
↓
Insulated

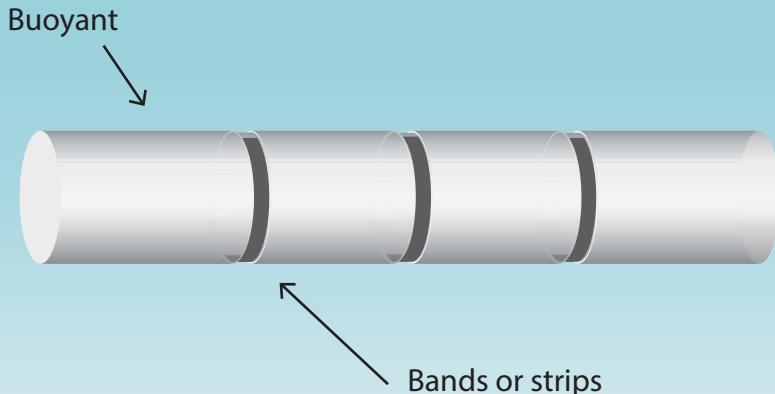
The + then -
ionization
occurs only
2014 at the tube
Plastic tips

Shape not important

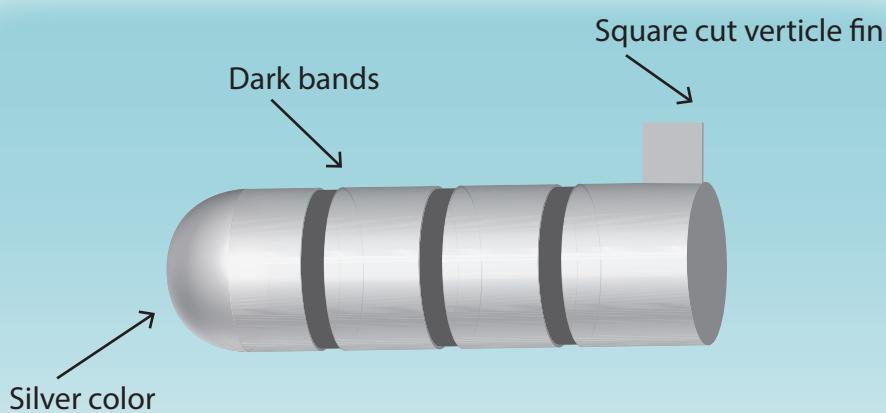


Taking an electron from a molecule accelerates the charged molecule. The same adding an electron hence AC

The Cylinder UFO with Bands - How It Works



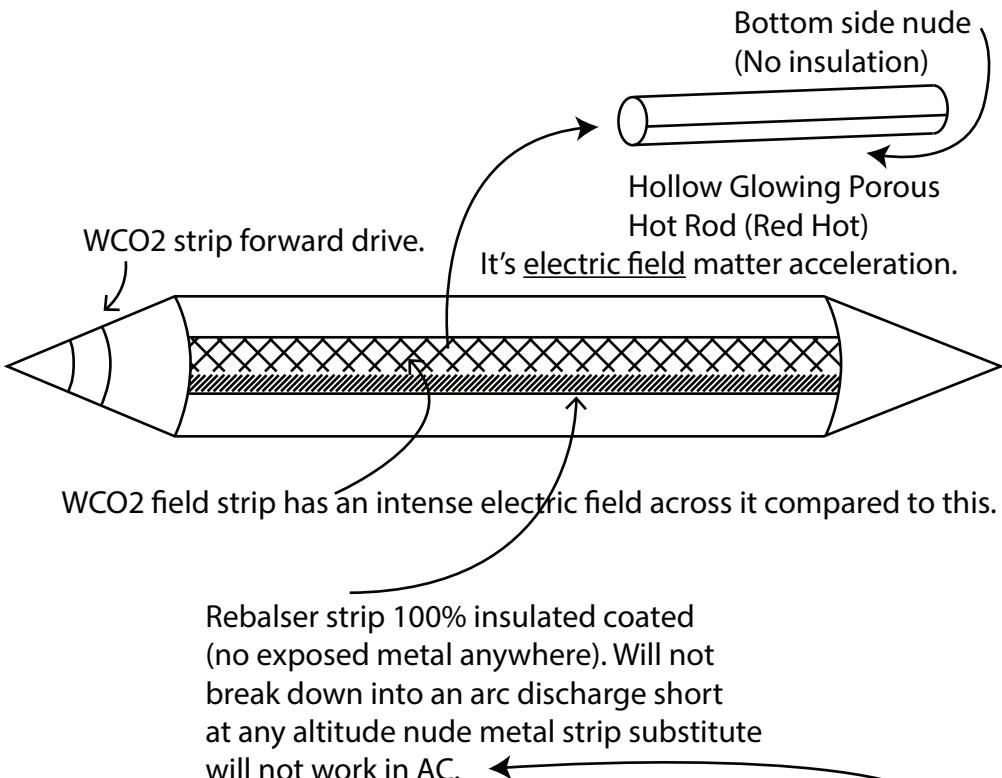
On the buoyant cylinder-shaped UFO the forward drive band corresponds to the other bands. Waves of plus (+) ions followed by minus (-) ions are accelerated in rapid succession by high frequency AC (high power, high AC voltage) in the same direction. The bands appears black or grey because it is made if high temperature fused thorium oxide or fused tungsten oxide by three dimensional laser powder melt in a vacuum to exclude bubbles. Neither are transparent. Fused tungsten oxide is black.



February 19, 1951. Mount Kilimajaro, Africa.

A bullet-shaped UFO (similar to cigar-shape or cylinder-shape) with dark bands observed by aircraft pilots near Mount Kilimajaro, Africa.

Cylindrical UFO - Electric Field



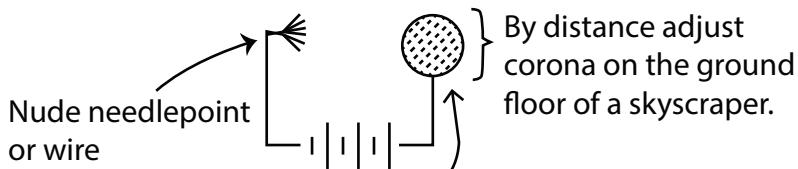
In the atmosphere the gas is compressor pumped into the hollow porous rod. In a vacuum the gas comes from internal storage. It can be liquid.

The formula is $Pe = MV^2$

M = sum of mass accelerated including external atmospheric air charged molecules collide with. If large V = speed drops.

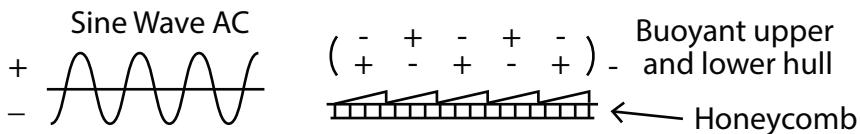
If small (all gas accelerated passing through hollow hot rod) exceeds chemical burn rocket but the applied power.

$Pe = MV^2$ remains constant.



Nude Grid the same taken to the skyscraper top floor will break down into arc discharge short. Rebalser substitute will not work in DC.

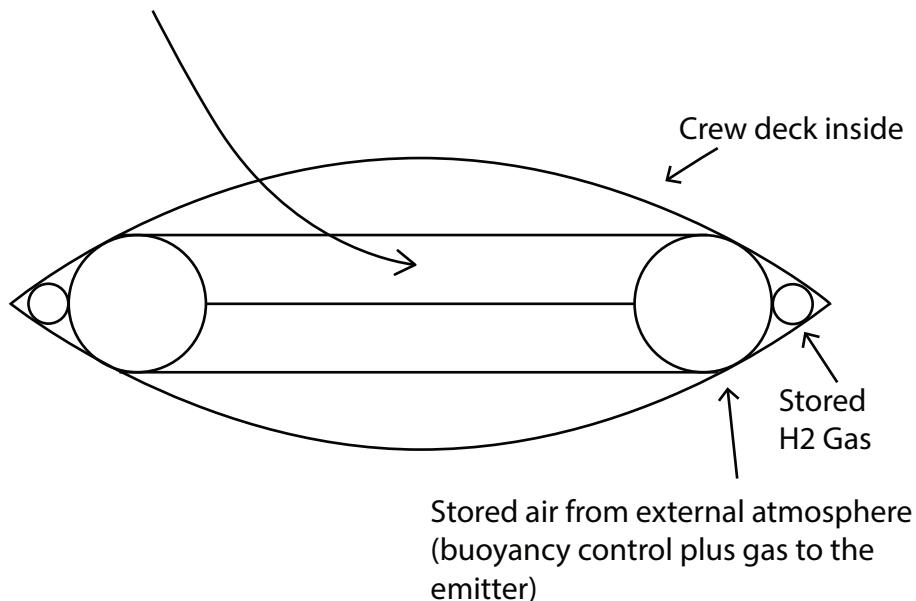
Buoyant UFO



One section emitter

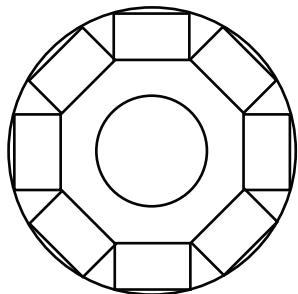
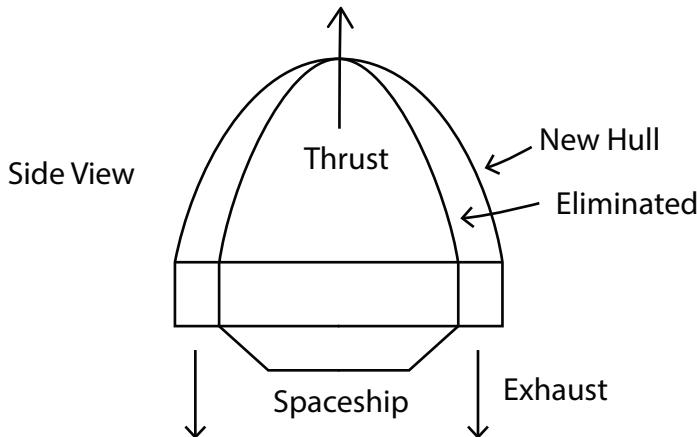


What happens is the ions at the emitter get high voltage electric field acceleration to the opposite polarity at incredible speed but can not arc into the bouncer so it bounces off followed by the opposite polarity wave. This means variable sine wave frequency power supply as the saucer accelerates faster and faster out of the atmosphere into orbit. In space all the emitters use internally supplied gas. If the gas is 20% oxygen and the rest helium the crew has access to the whole interior.

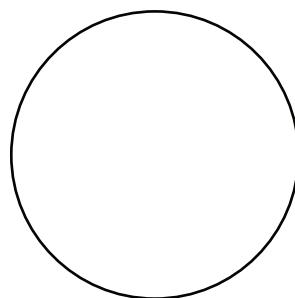


Why buoyant? (Low density) Because the hull has a large surface area. The top and bottom of the hull is the forward drive motor which would be too weak for a high density saucer.

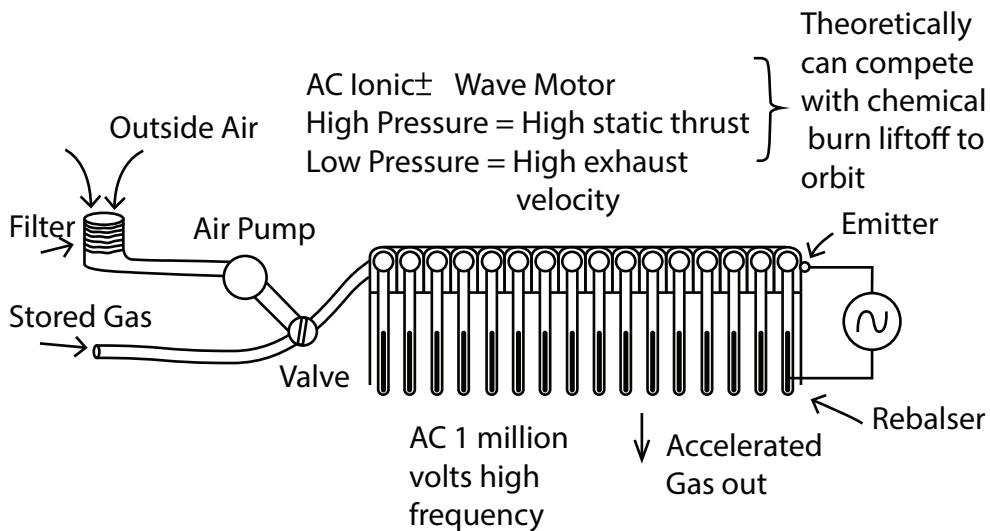
Mushroom-Shape UFO - Electric Field



Bottom View



Top View



Top-Shape UFO - Electric Field + Rocket

Chemical burn 2% efficient

Rocket turbine 80%

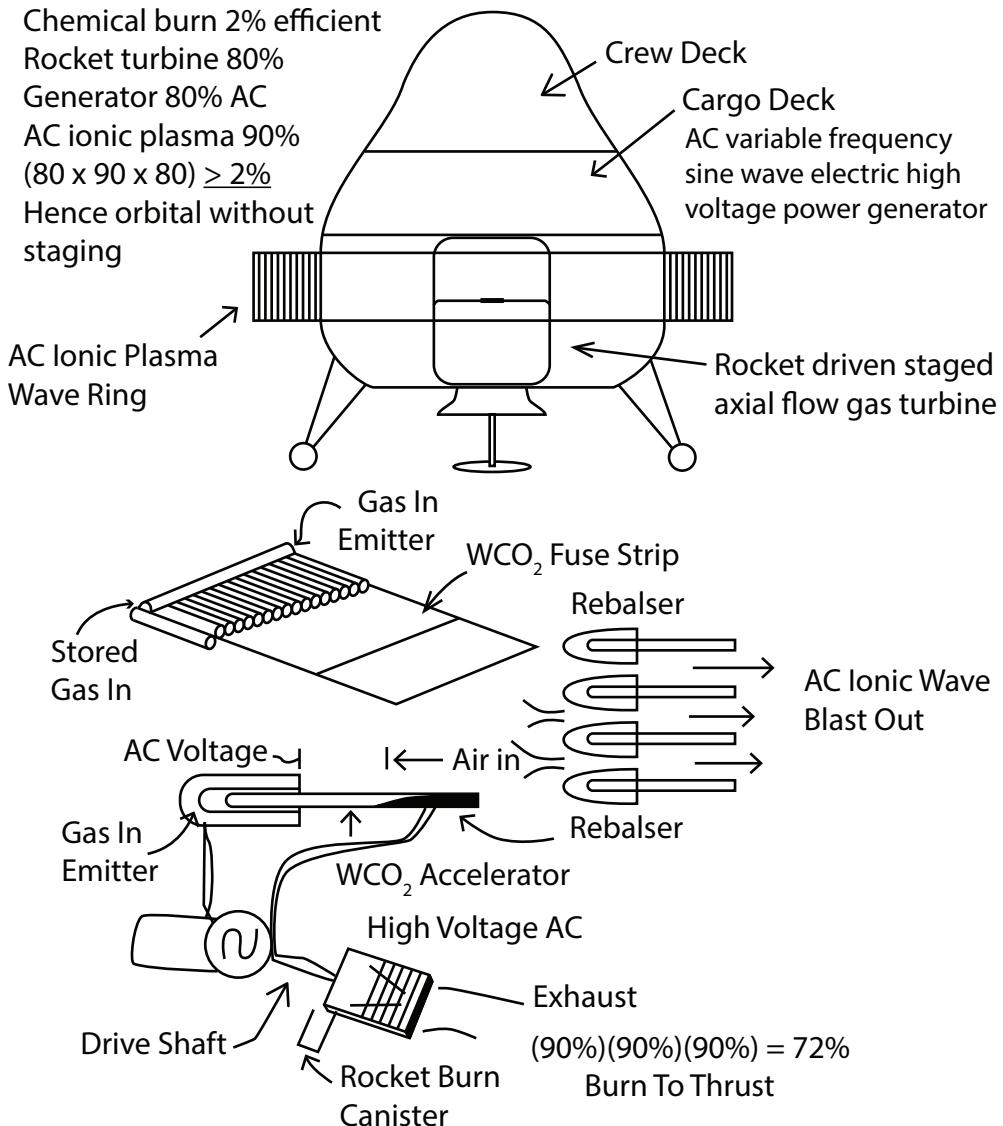
Generator 80% AC

AC ionic plasma 90%

$$(80 \times 90 \times 80) \geq 2\%$$

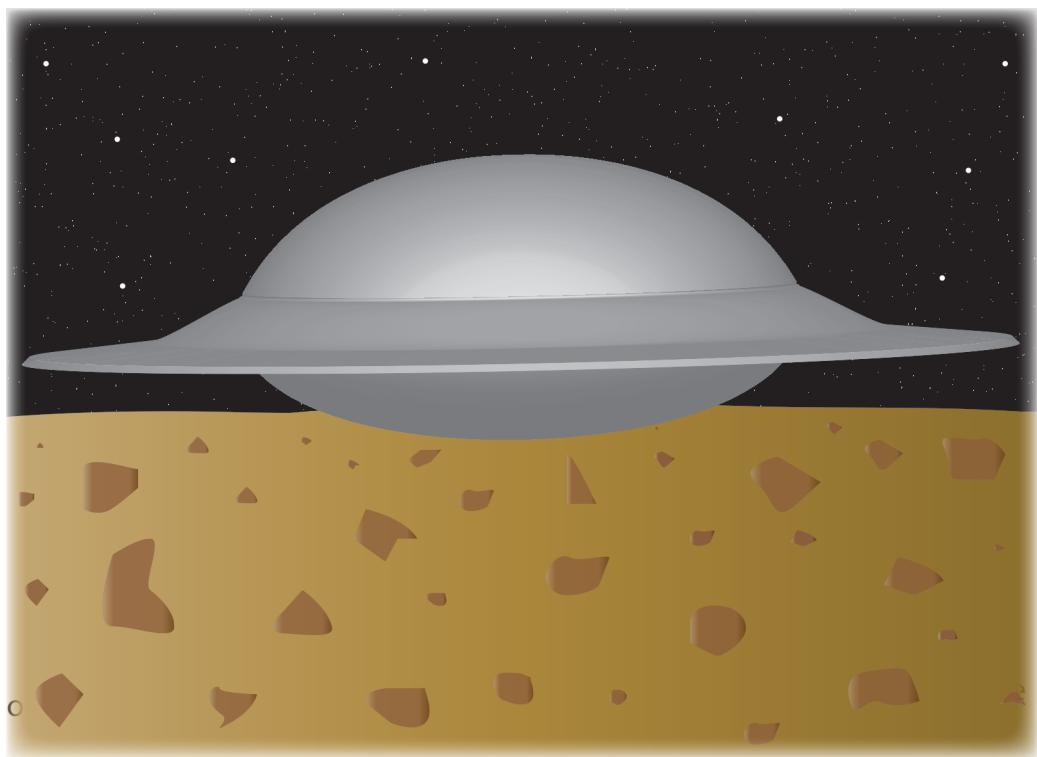
Hence orbital without

staging



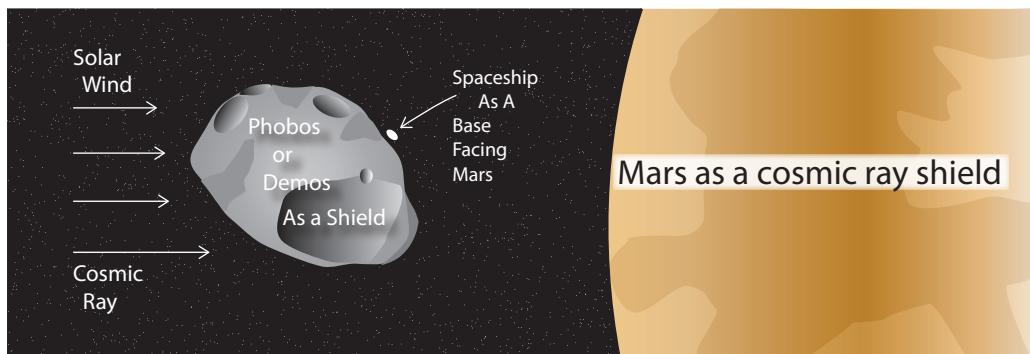
This device can be curved around the shuttle craft with vertical liftoff to orbit. The rebalser can't be punctured hence there is no arc breakdown. Increasing applied voltage increases static thrust and past 60 miles the internal gas valves to the AC emitter kicks in for uninterrupted acceleration to orbit. Where does that extra energy come from? Well, the chemical burn rocket is only two to 3 percent efficient. The turbine driver is 60 to 80 percent efficient. The super conducting AC sine wave generators are up to 90 percent efficient and the AC wave motor efficiency is also up to 90 percent. With all that combined it beats the 2 percent efficiency of a chemical burn rocket, so it can go from earth to orbit without staging.

Lunar, Martian Landing Saucer



Vertical ascent/decent illustrated here tubular AC ionic motors to cushion landing in touchdown phase or initial vertical ascent. AC applied voltage in excess of a hundred thousand volts.

Internal gas supply rocket turbine exhaust supplying torque power to the AC high voltage generator. The horizontal ionic thrusters off in the saucer hull surface. Makes sense?

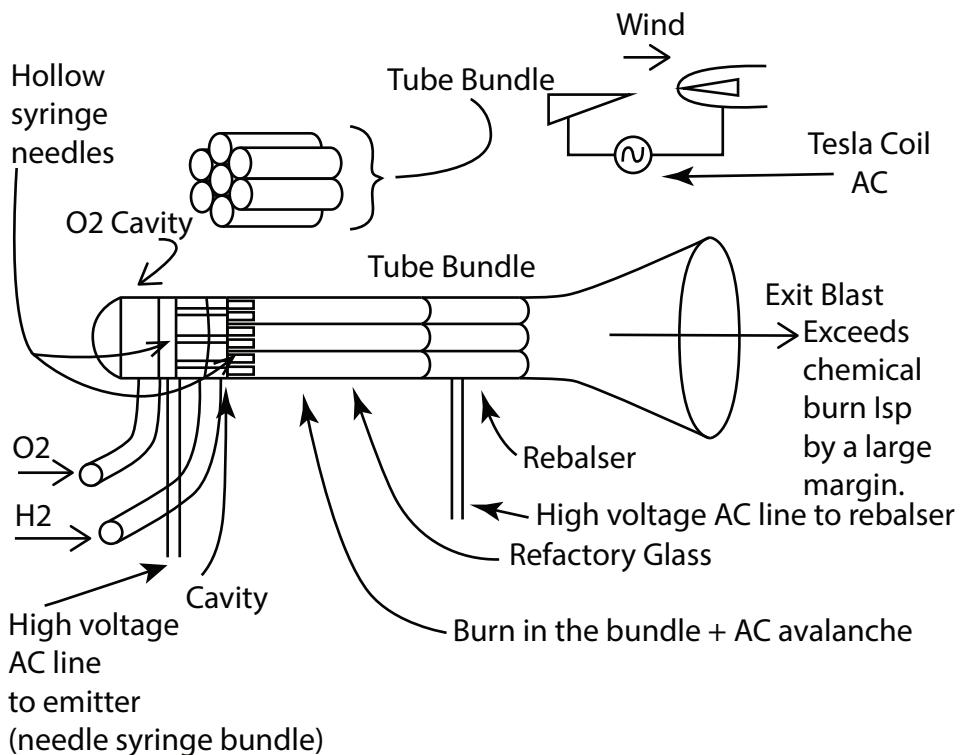


Phobos and Demos an excellant radiation shield for the orbital craft that remains in orbit for a communications link.

The Possible Tesla UFO Motor of 1920

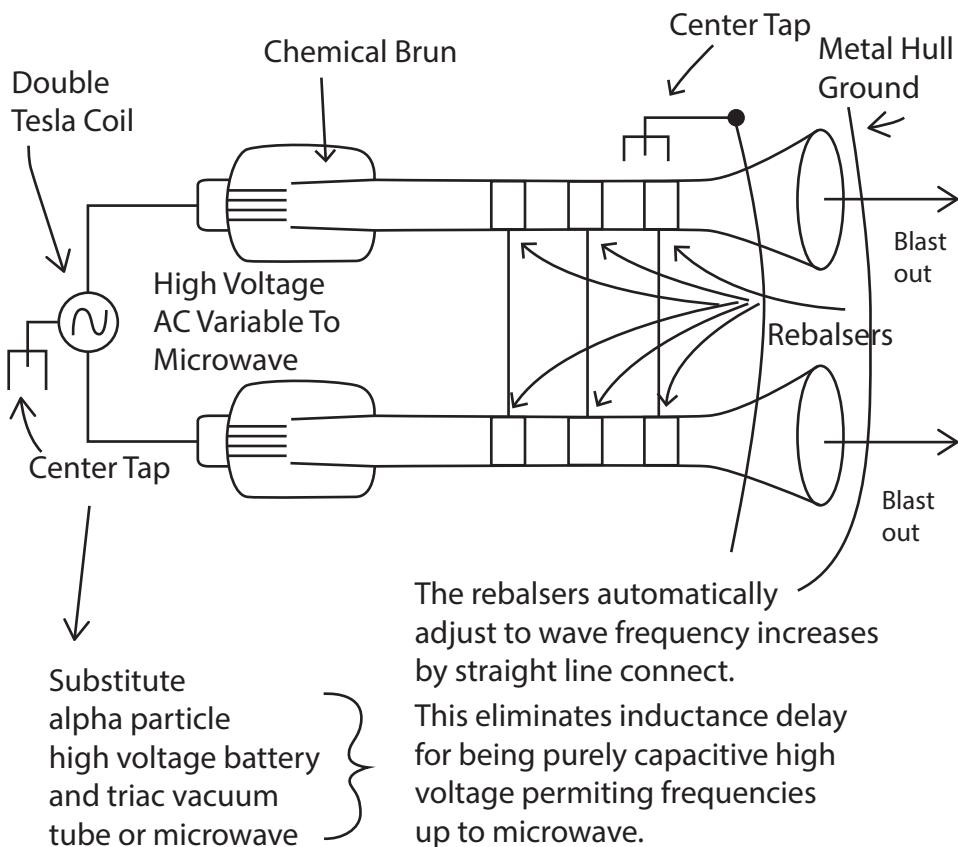
The Possible Tesla UFO Motor of 1920.

Assuming that he had conducted this experiment.

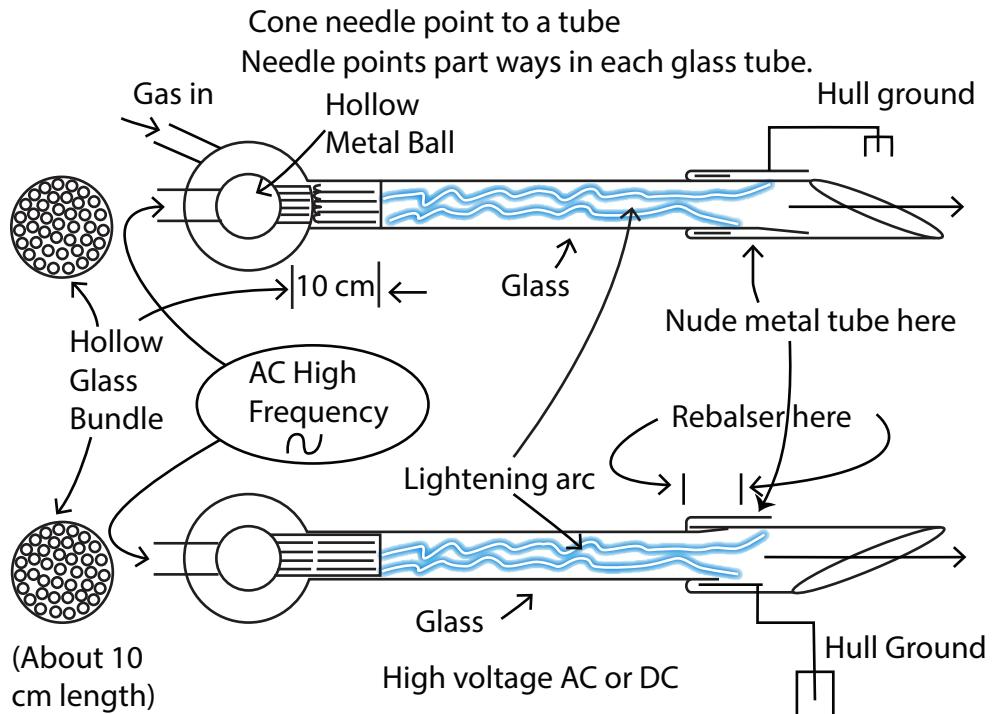


In one motor there is both chemical burn and AC ionic wave acceleration avalanche high thrust, plus high exhaust speed that exceeds a chemical burn (only) rocket - both in the atmosphere and a vacuum (space).

Possible Nikola Tesla Motor (Upgrade)



Nikola Tesla's Blimp Thruster - 1,000,000 Volts



Nikola Tesla's "blimp" thruster could have been as simple as this.
At 1 million volts tube length 4 meter (from ball to nude tube).

High Density vs Low Density

the formula is

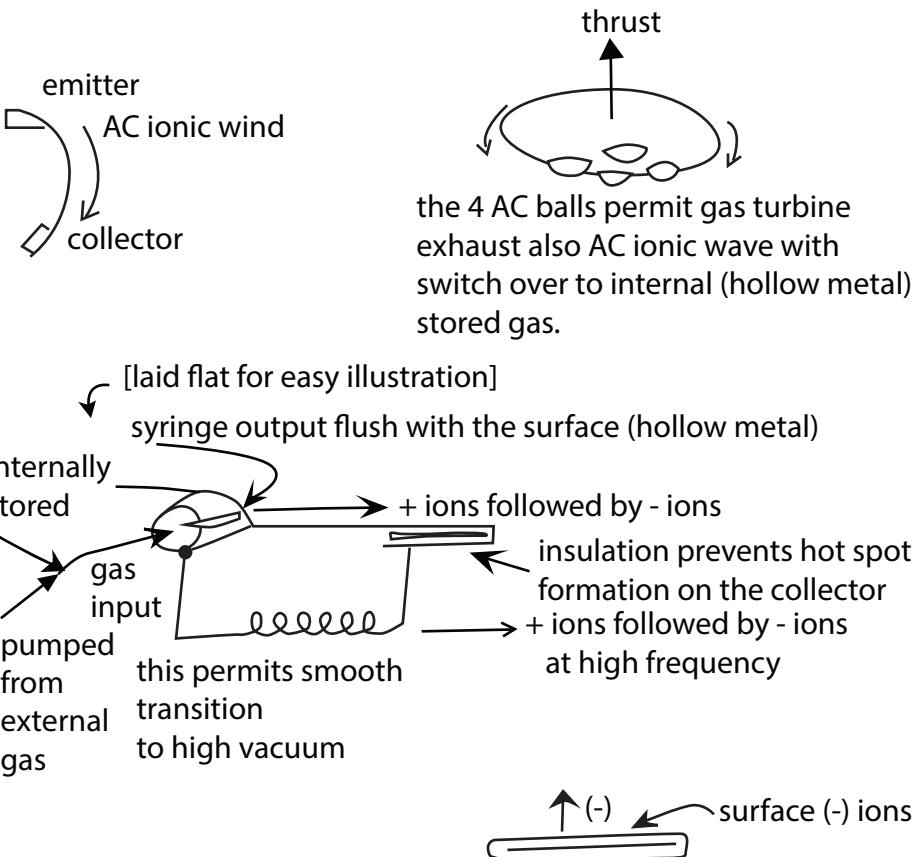
(gas turbine 80% x ionic AC wave 80%)

surpasses 3% efficient chemical rocket burn

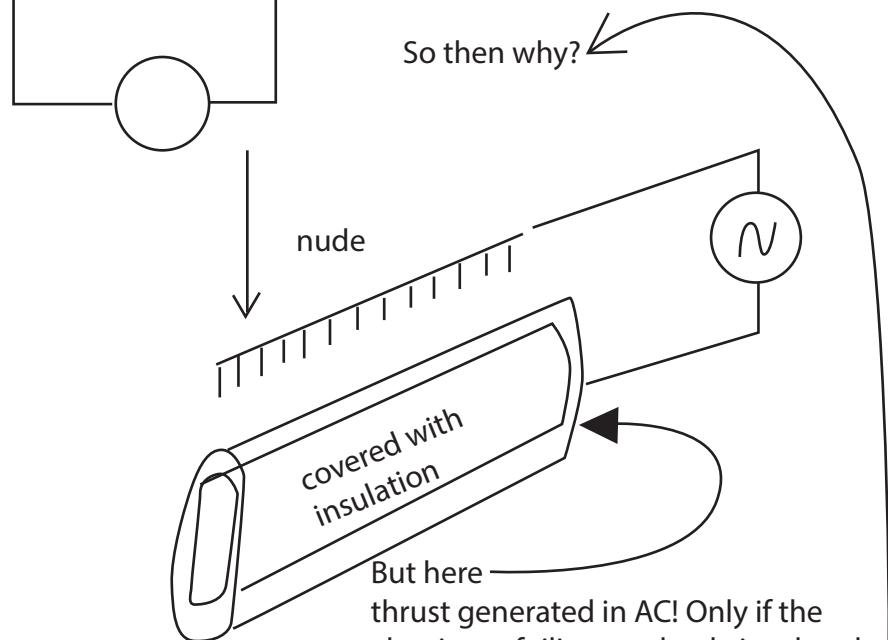
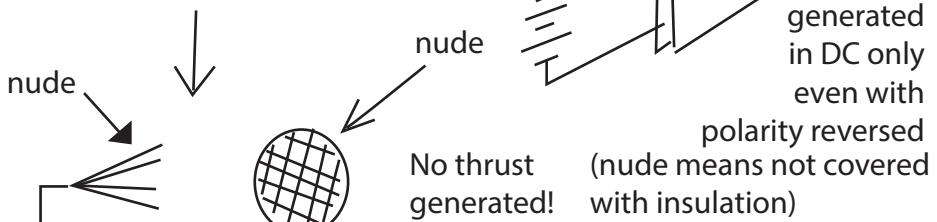
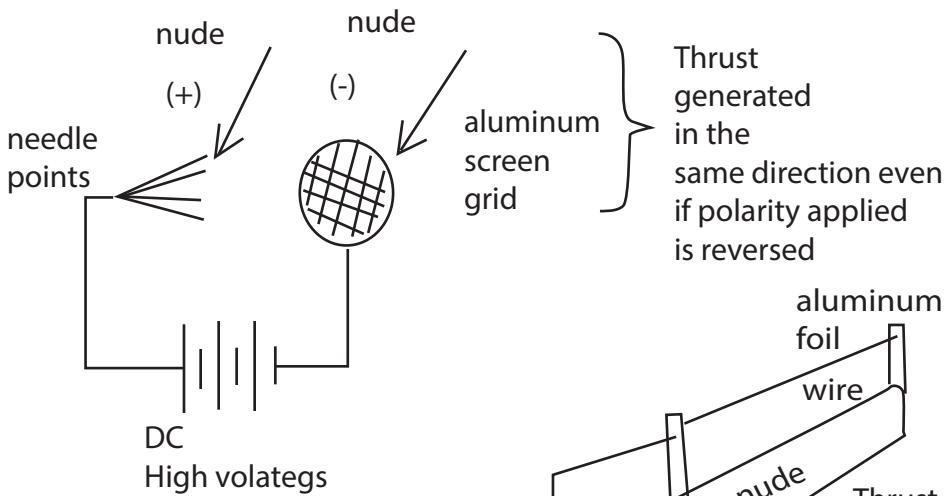
} spaceship weight/ volume

AC Ionic wave is low density to give the hull greater surface area for higher static thrust in the vertical.

Why AC works (high frequency) first of all power vacuum tubes high voltage virtually eliminates transformer weight.



A strange thing happens! The bulk of the attractive force is not between the emitter and plate but the emitter and opposite ionic wave in space! That had been accelerated prior! that puts it in tilt the minuscule charge separation equation making the static thrust much higher! Moreover with less atmospheric pressure with altitude and final speed exceeds chemical burn speeds even escape velocity speeds.

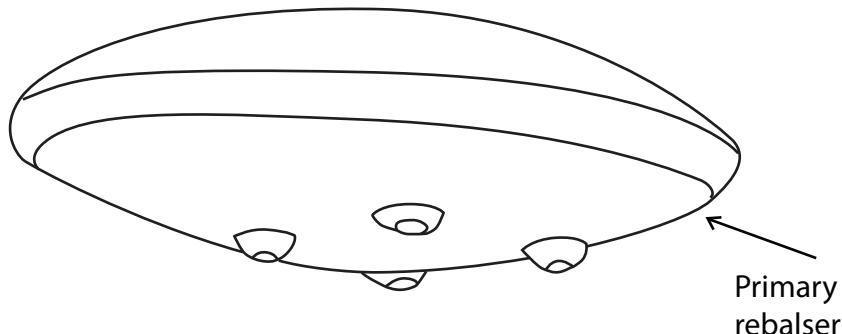


So then why?

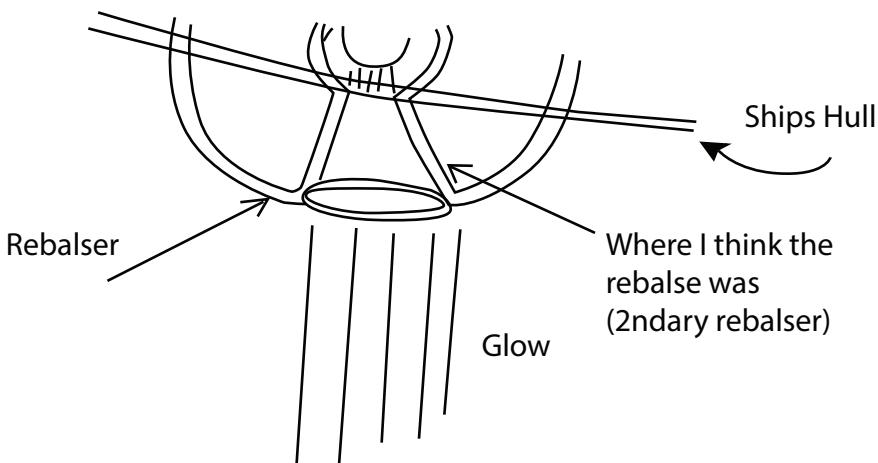
But here thrust generated in AC! Only if the aluminum foil is completely insulated which doesn't make sense to DC experimenters who won't even bother to try. Why not? Because

The 1973 Gossip Magazine UFO

(Read at a Piggly Wiggly Supermarket in Irving, Texas)

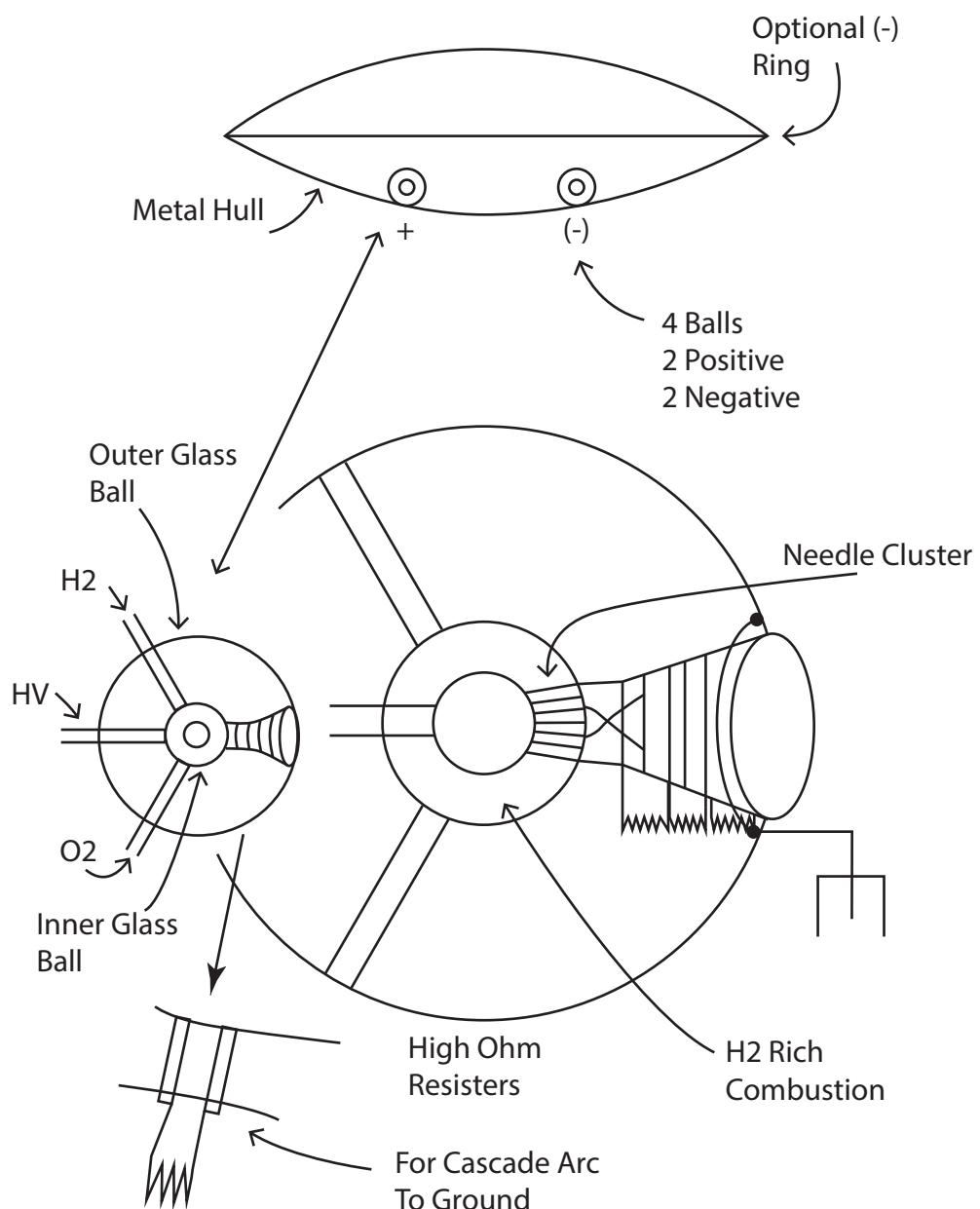


The 4 transparent ballls protruded out the bottom mostly inside.
The perimeter but mostly inside.
The perimeter glowed like my AC ionic wave lift ring.



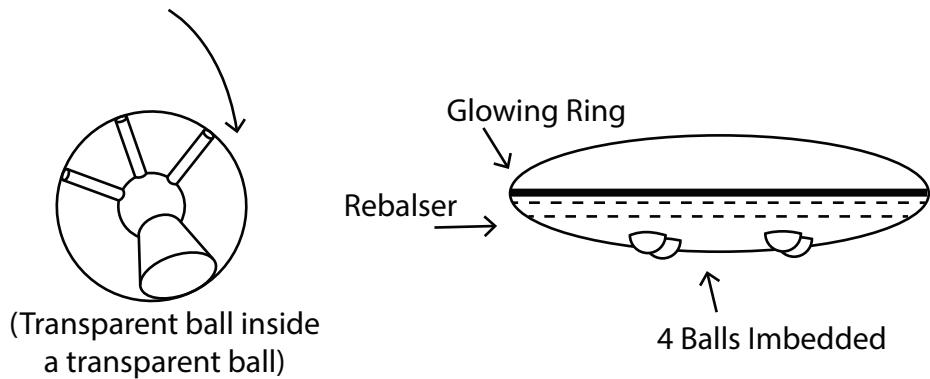
Strangely enough - This motor never appeared again in any gossip magazine to date (2017).
Did my trip to Washington result in a gag order - censorship?
Did NASA know more than they were willing to tell me?
why were they in such a hurry to show me to the door after seeing my drawing?

The 1977 UFO Motor - Ionic, Magnetohydrodynamic

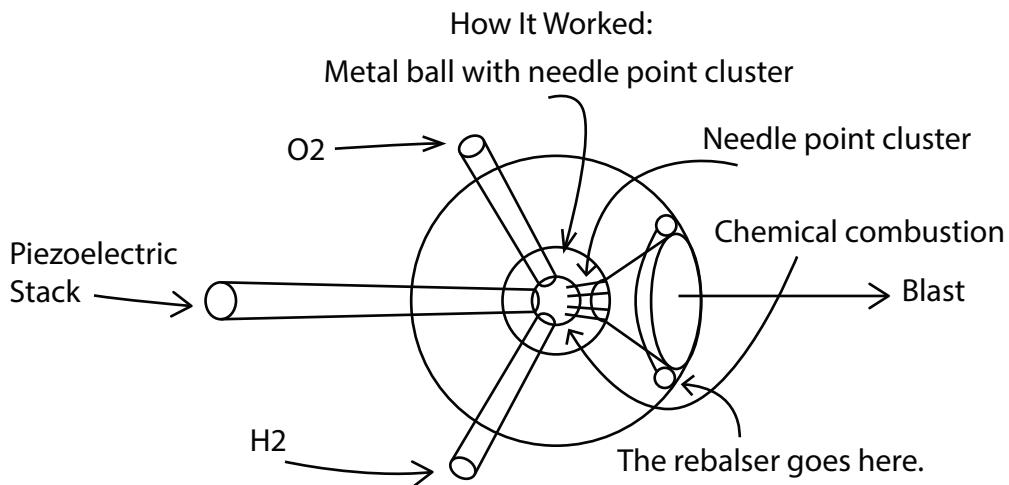


UFO Motor - Transparent Ball

In the year 1973 I saw this description of a UFO in a Gossip Magazine. It was a fable story where the aliens picked up a human. While in the UFO the human asked to see their motor. The aliens showed him this. No explanation was given.

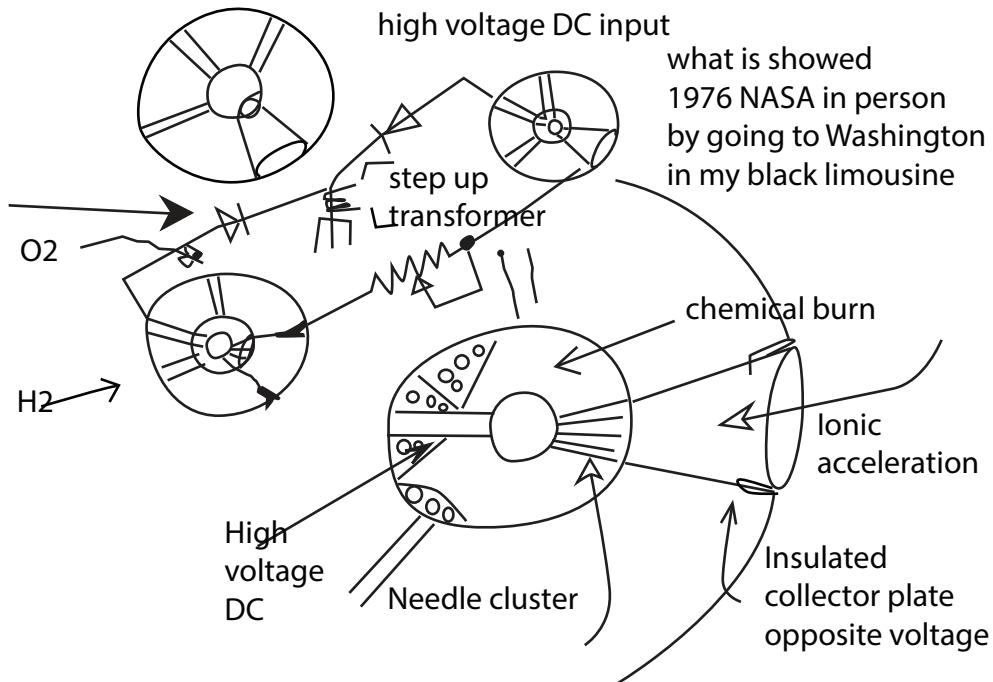
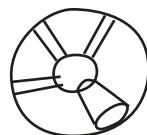
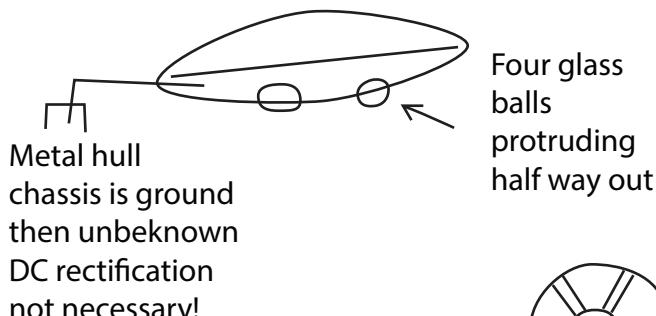


From the outside the flying saucer in that 40 year old account had a glowing ring but the glow was a corona toward the hull bottom. The glowing ring could have been the emitter (hollow hot ring porous). The rebalser is flush with the hull for vertical lift. The balls are pitch, yaw devices.



In August of 1973 I went to Washington, D.C. to show NASA this transparent ball concept except the rebalser was missing! NASA was not interested. I thought then the device was DC. I didn't discover the rebalser until about 10 years ago (2007). I now believe it was actually AC.

NASA didnt even make a copy but handed it back to me
and rejected it to my face.



What I showed NASA in 1976 I then assumed DC was necessary but was wrong. As drawn then worked better in high frequency AC.

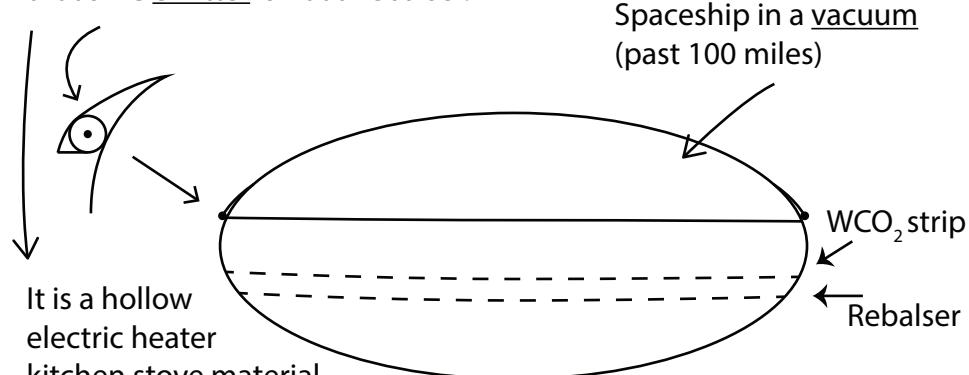
How AC Differs From DC

To the eye AC and DC looks the same.

How AC differs from DC.

AC results in a rebalser. In DC the rebalser is exposed nude metal that shorts - will not work except in a very low thruster.

Porous AC emitter is not a rebalser.



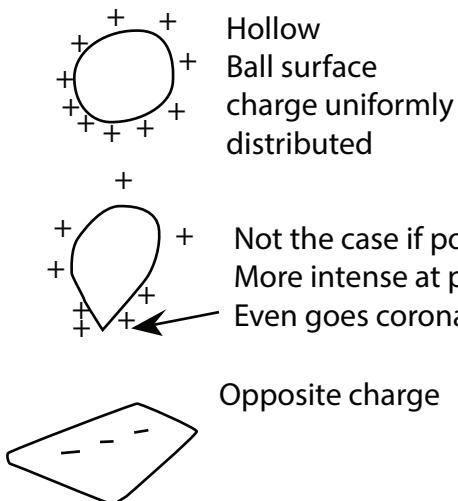
So What?

The formula $P_e = MV^2$ doesn't give a darn if the mass = M drops to almost nothing.

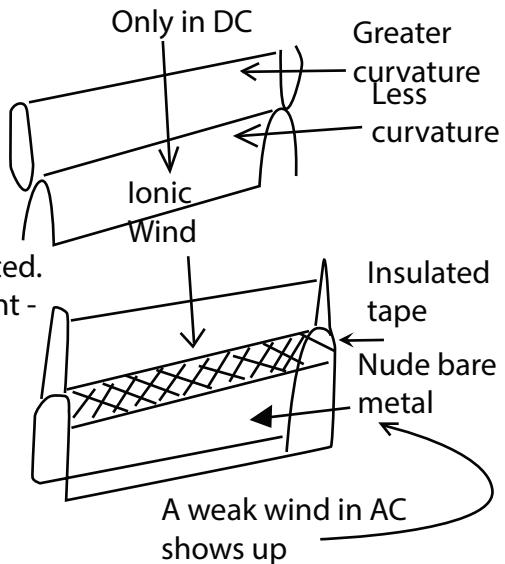
V = speed of the charged ion molecule across the WCO² strip.

So if the gas, input is low, the thrust is the weight of a sheet of paper. If the gas supplied is high, the spaceship experiences a high acceleration - unlike a DC device that would arc a short and do nothing.

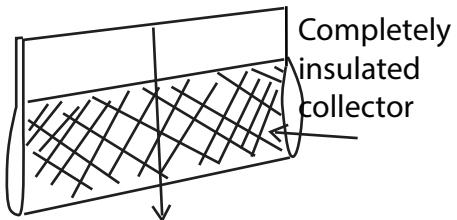
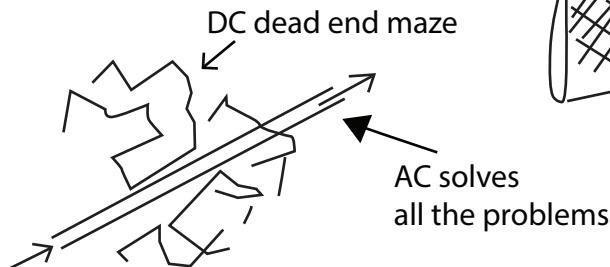
What really happens



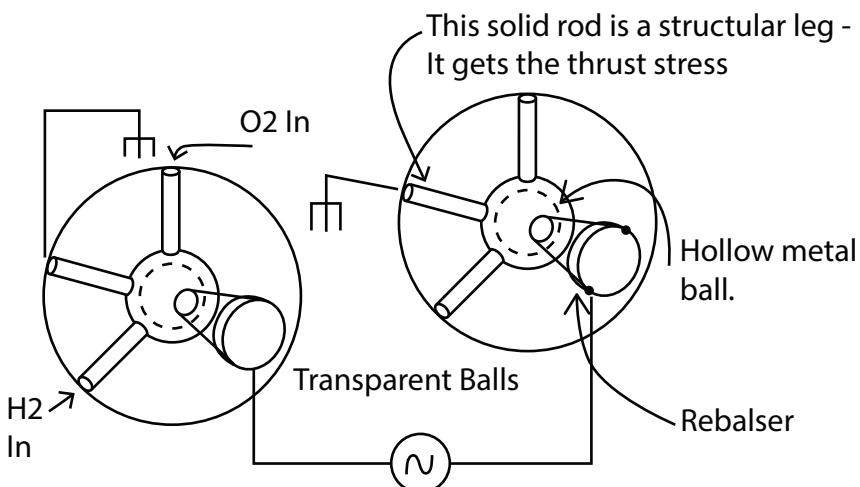
Opposite charge



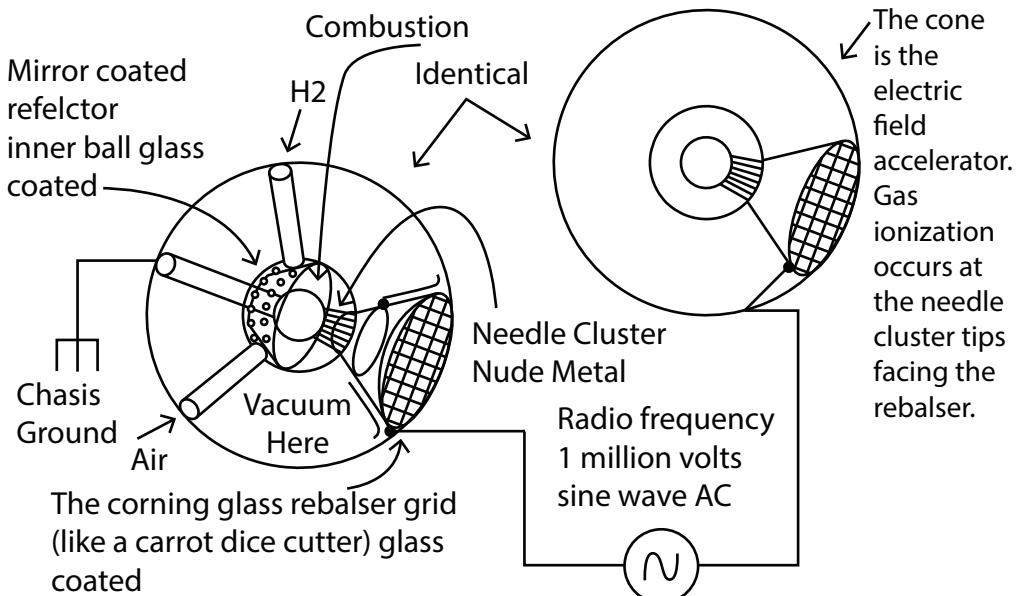
Raising the frequency diminishes transformer weight!



Can Transparent Ball Inside a Transparent Ball Generate Thrust? Yes

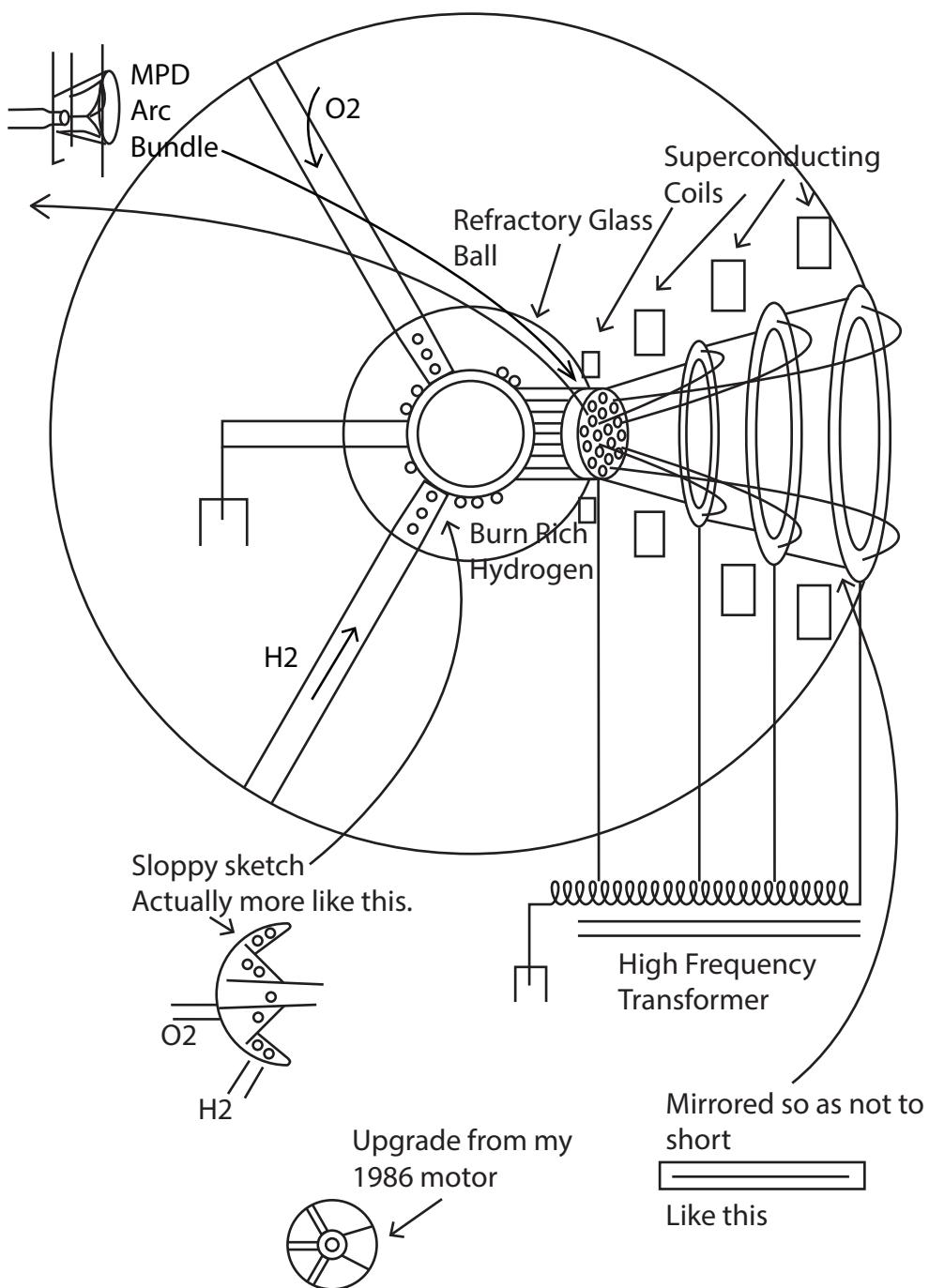


In the hollow metal ball is where some combustion occurs. Ionization at the nude surface, perforated exit lets gass accelerate by electric field attraction using AC wave + then - ions at radio frequencies toward the rebalser. (glass coated collector) The hollow metal ball is glass (foam glass) that is super insulated having a transparent glass glaze for strength.

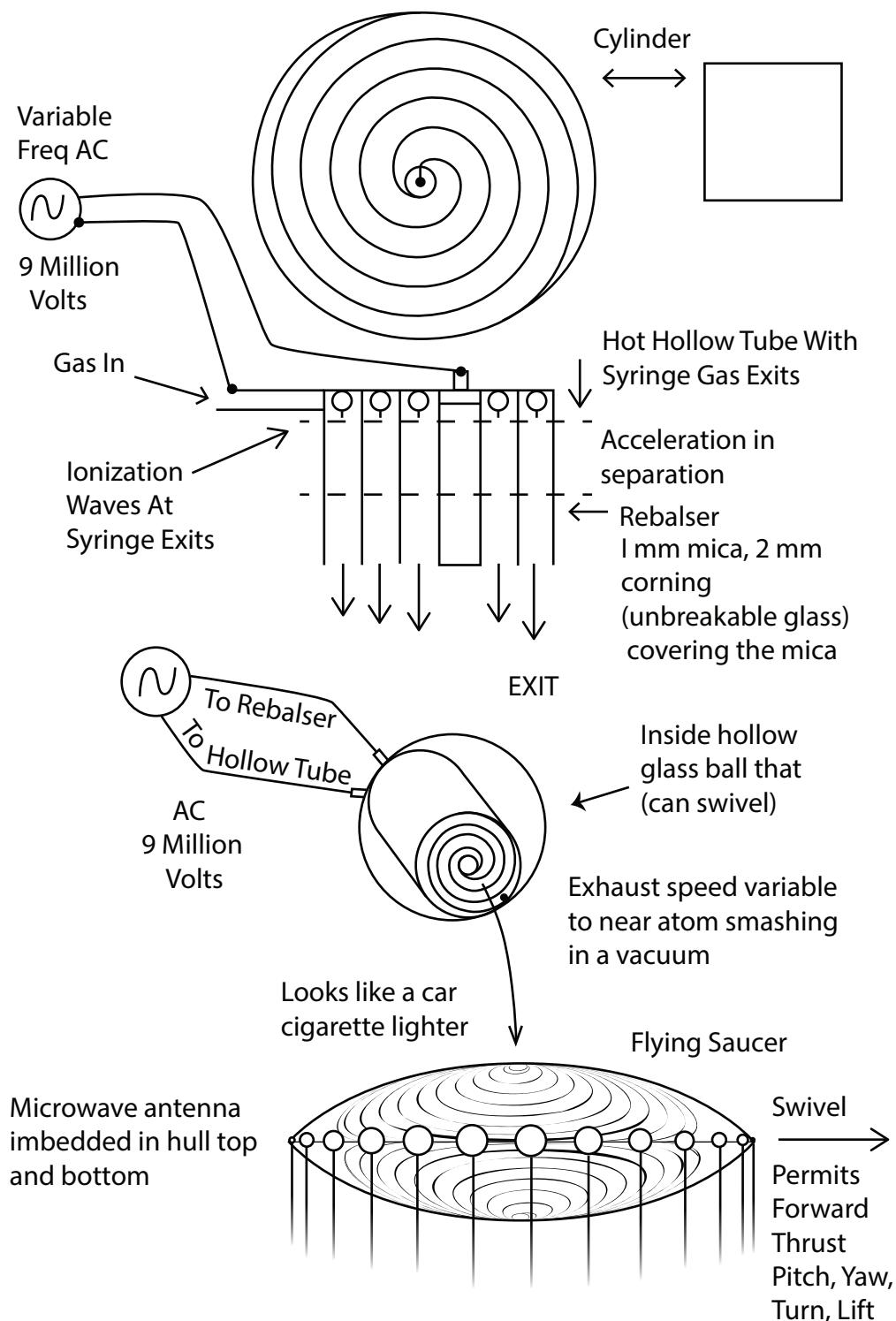


The combustion is not high pressure high temperature but to pre-heat the gas diffusing through the needle cluster. It's the identical design that I created in 1985 then as a DC thruster. A DC thruster requires a nude (exposed metal) collector. The Rebalser is the collector 100% corning glass a such an AC ionic thruster.

Transparent Ball Motor Upgrade (Combining Hall Motor With Plasma)

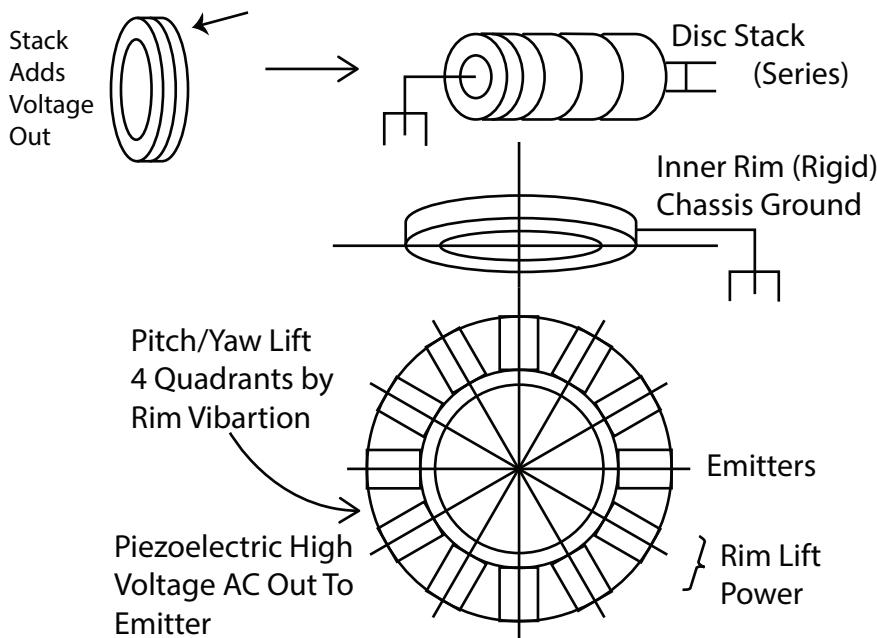


UFO Motor - Glass Ball Swivel

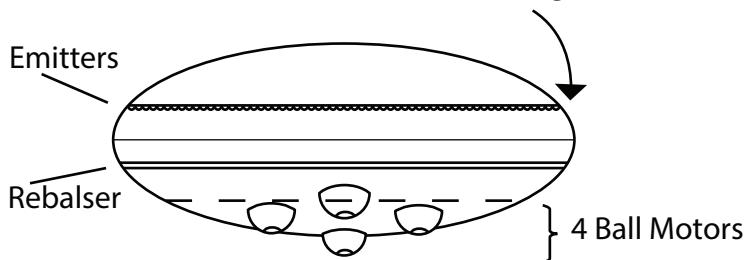


Piezoelectric Power

Simple 1 Piezoelectric Disc Metal Plates Both Sides.

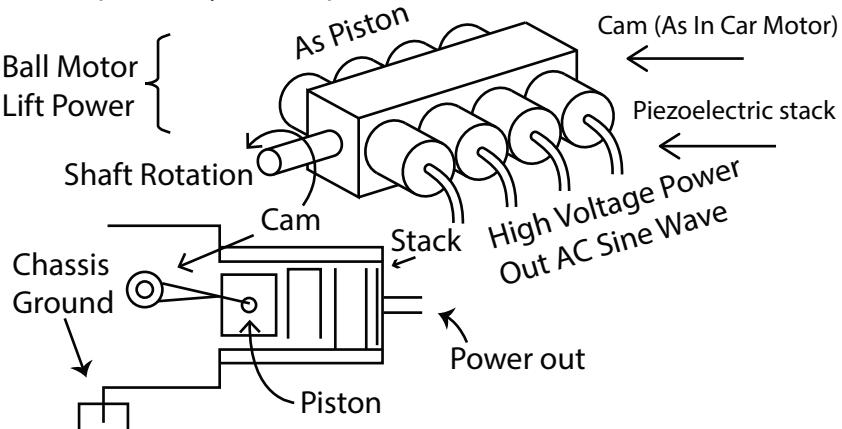


Lift Rim Subsities For Solid Stage Booster Rockets

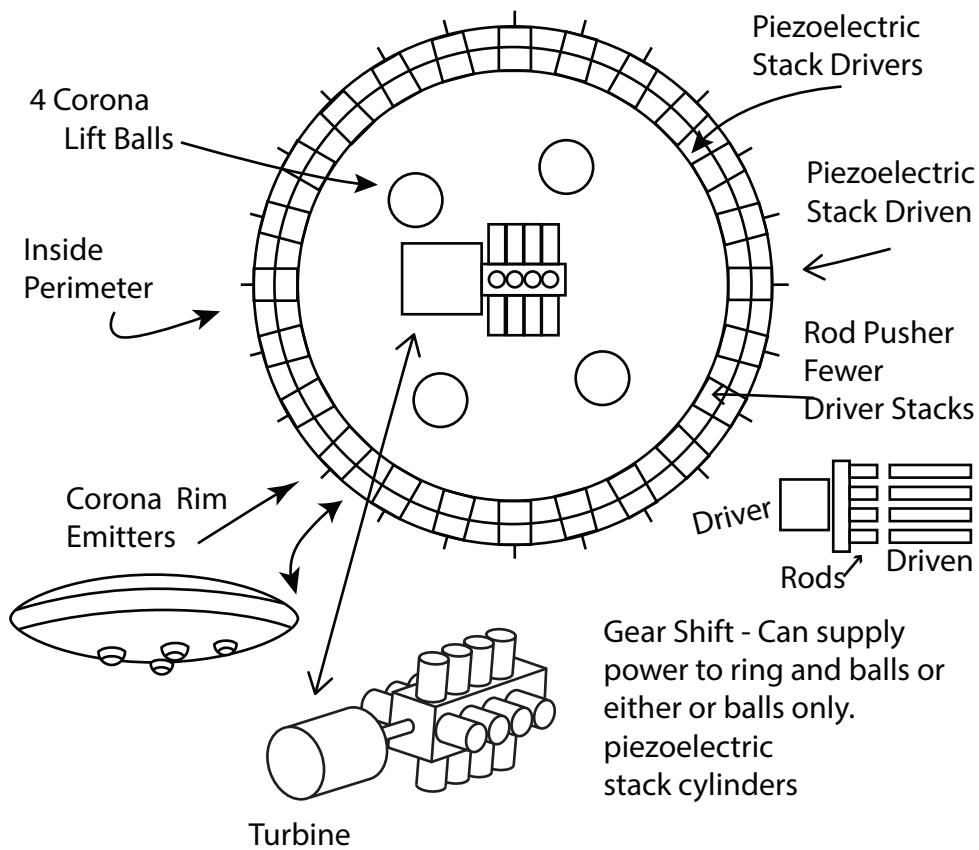


Rim Lift Accelerates

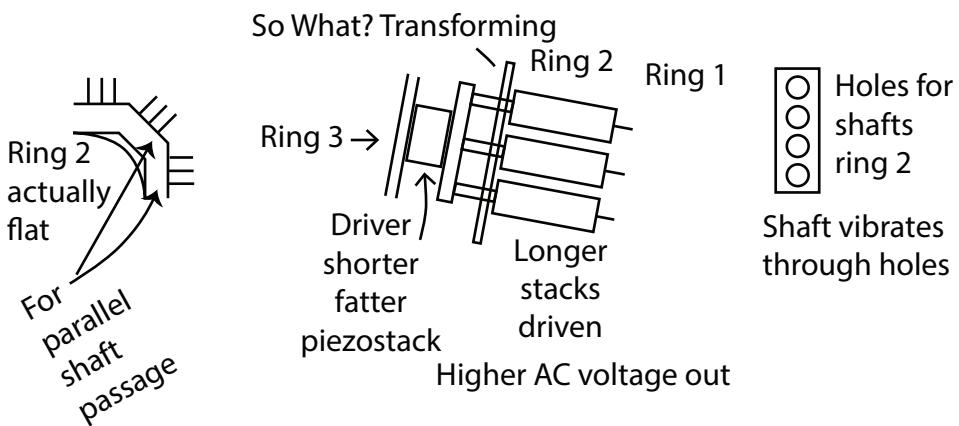
External air down creating lift. The four ball motors are specialized internal gas AC ionic wave (corona) thrusters that continue to push the saucer vertically to interplanetary travel speeds.



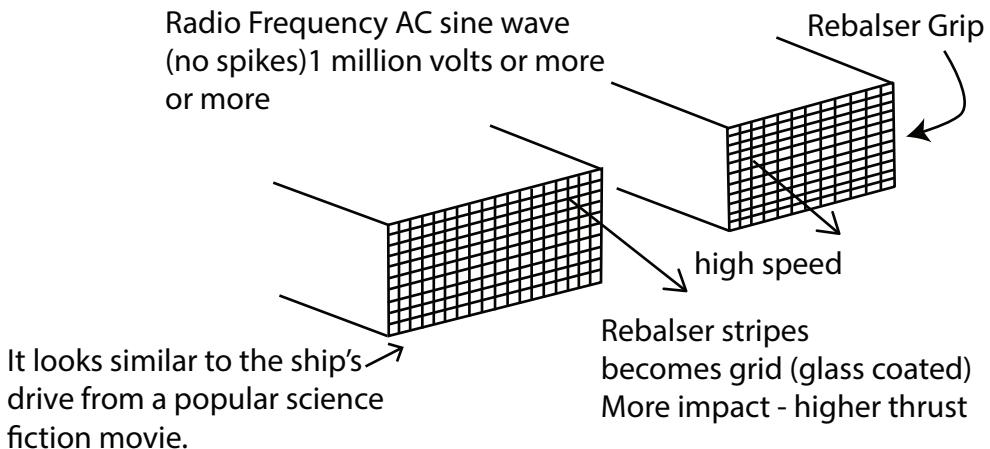
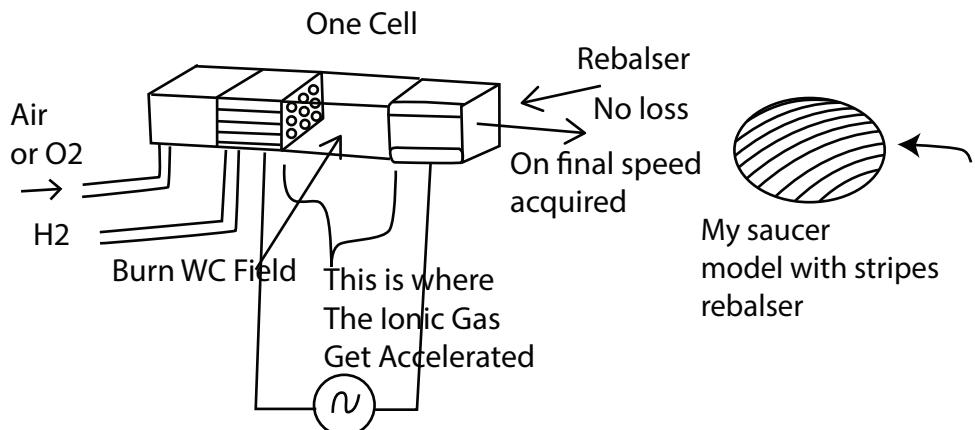
Piezoelectric Wheel Upgrade



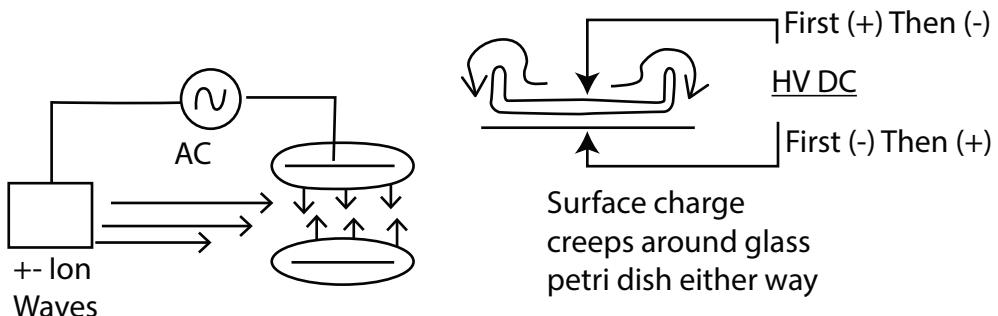
This eliminates the vibration bands. The rigid ring is triple - the inner piezoelectric stack gets its power from the inner turbine driver cylinder stack because the piezoelectric stack is also a driver by applying AC current which vibrates the driven stack.



What happens if the WC Weirding Field Is Upgraded To Stack? This.



Vacuum ISP Isp astromical with high Static Thrust In Atmosphere



Rebalser 100% glass insulated results - no hot spots!

The surface charge (creep to green) neutralizes the passing gas without slowing it down - electrons leave glass surface at radio frequencies.



UFO lab motor test 6

This lab motor demonstrates a significant static thrust increase power competing from the same a.c. transformer. This means only a small percentage of the power coming through the transformer was available to my test models and this because the transformer was not designed for this application as I got it from the junkyard. So then engineers can design the power supply for this kind of motor to load match would not result in overweight.



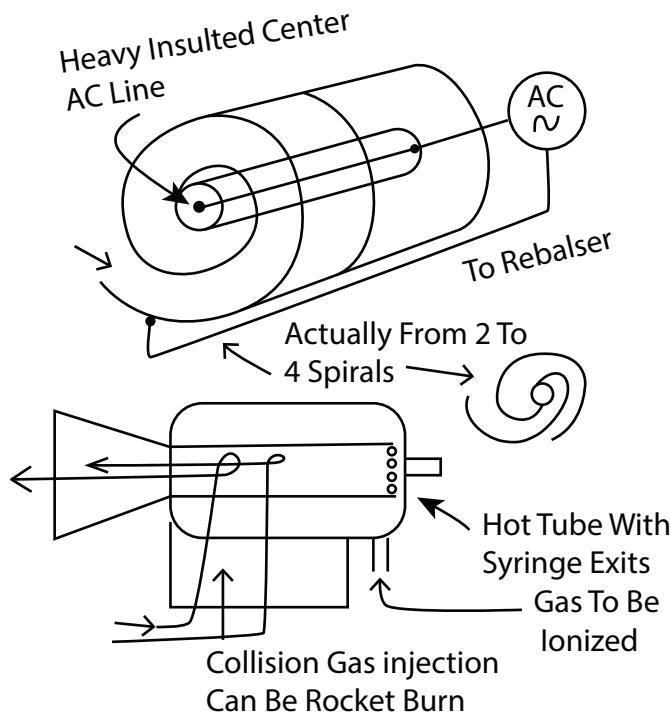
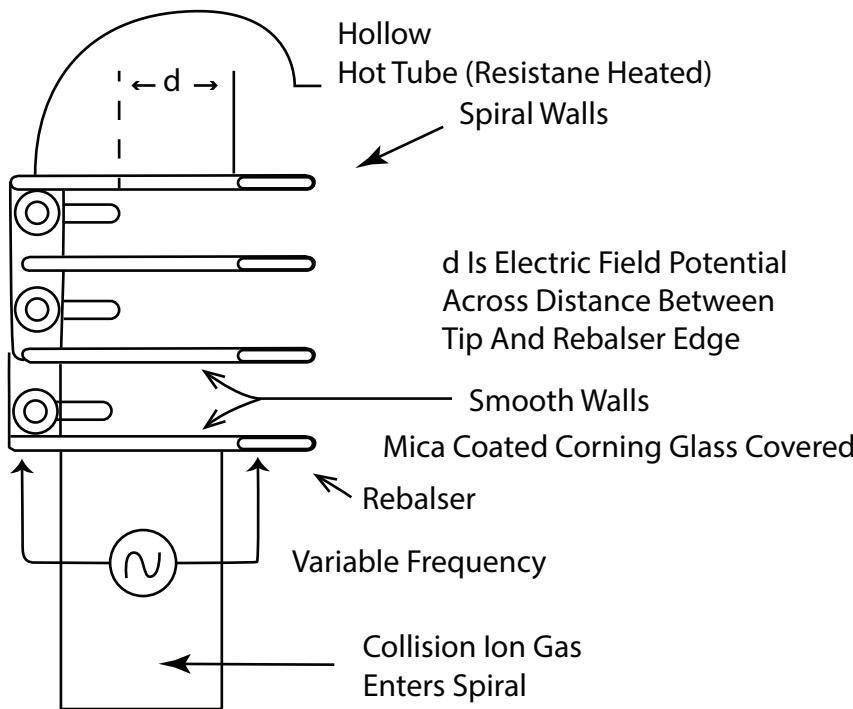
UFO lab motor test 7

This motor resulted in a static thrust increase 10 times more powerful on the same transformer. The milliampere meter barely moves. This means the electric power in conversion to thrust is very efficient and the transformer is nowhere near its limit. The limit on the input side is 1.1 ampere at 220 volts but the milliampere dial on the input side barely moves nowhere near 1.1 amps maximum.

Field Vortex Anomaly

Setting electric to field pegged off scale as denoting field cyclone anomaly for being ahead of the UFO motor. The electromagnetic vortex is not gravitational I detected. It bears similarity to the phenomena of lightning bolts firing upwards photographed from space and the cyclone associated with auroras. I'm applying pure sine wave a.c. to the UFO motor. No diodes anywhere in the line there is no DC. A Van Der Graff is DC.

The Spiral AC Ionic Wave Motor



The Spiral AC Ionic Wave Motor

Spiral eliminates crossover electrical contact because at high exhaust speeds would disintegrate. Instead the high ac tension rebalser is by way of common center tap. Any electrical field intensity past 1, 000 volts/millimeter ionizes gas at syringe tips. that charged gas gets strongly attracted toward the debalser walls colliding with neutral gasses in the volume between tip and rebalser.

} Like Mighty Mouse With Super Strength
pushing A Red Ball Truck

$$F = \left(\frac{Q_1 Q_2}{R^2} \right) K$$

K = Electric Field Conversion Constant

The rebalser does the inverse - it neutralizes the ionized gas by surface charge AC. Gas exit speed is $z \sqrt{\frac{2 E_p}{M}}$ In Meters/Sec

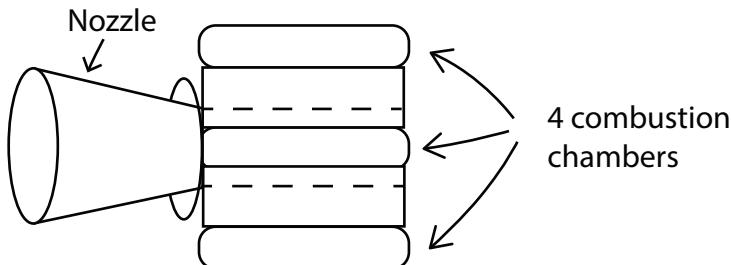
M = Average Mass (Ionized Gas And Neutral)

Affected

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ep} = 1/2 \text{Mv}^2 \text{ Kinetic Energy} \\ \text{V} = \text{Meters/sec (Not Volts)} \end{array} \right\} \text{Related to electric power supplied.} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{P} = \text{IE} \\ \text{I} = \text{Current} \\ \text{E} = \text{Volts} \end{array}$$

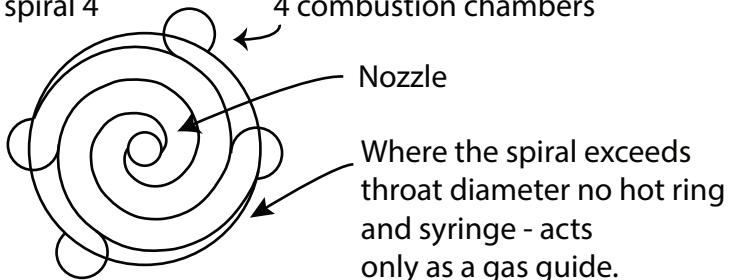
The Spiral Concept - Upgrade

This subjects combustion gas to avalanche collision.

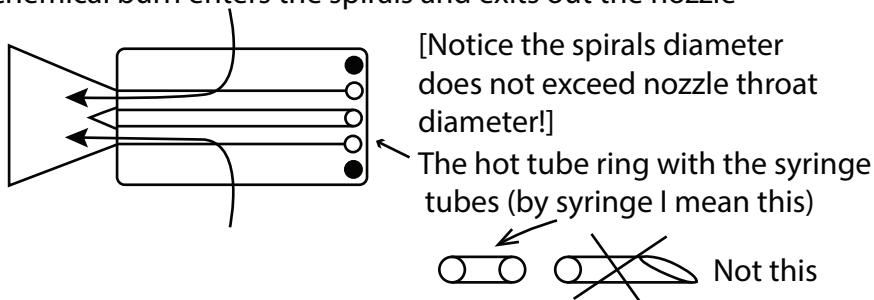


Notice the clear unobstructed exit

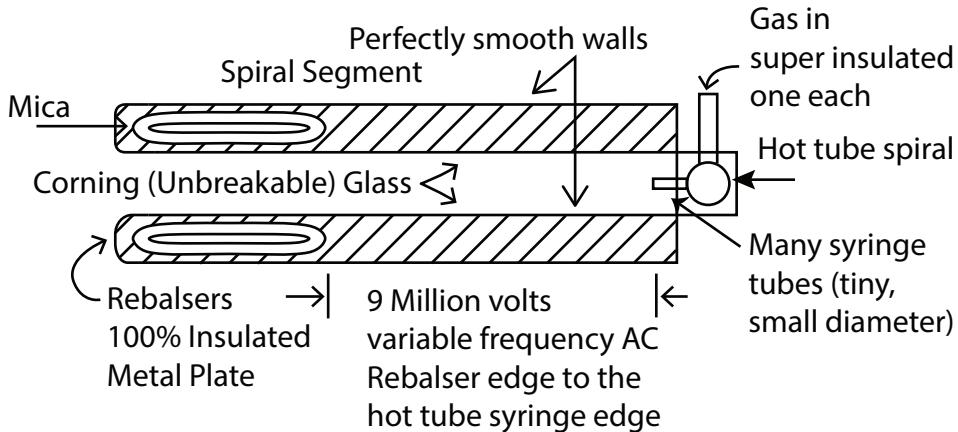
The internal spiral 4



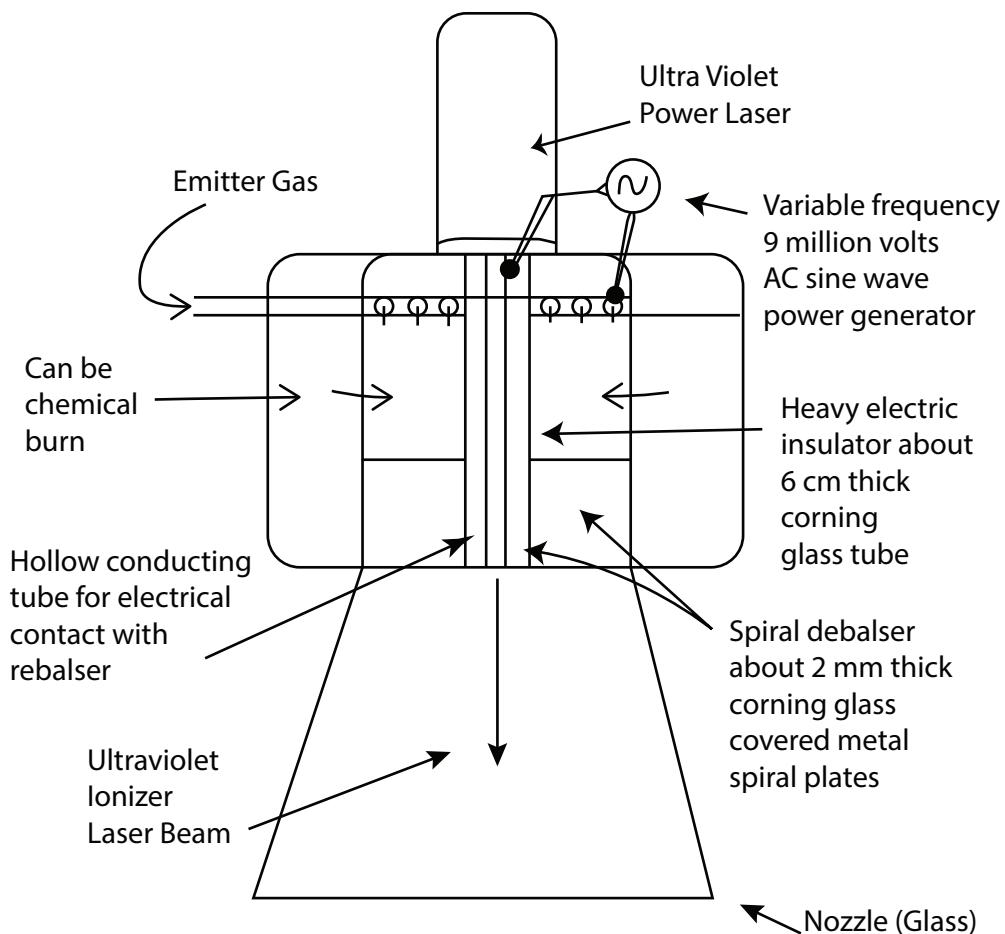
The chemical burn enters the spirals and exits out the nozzle



The resistance heated emitter is surrounded by super insulator (like the space shuttle tile substance) non conductor

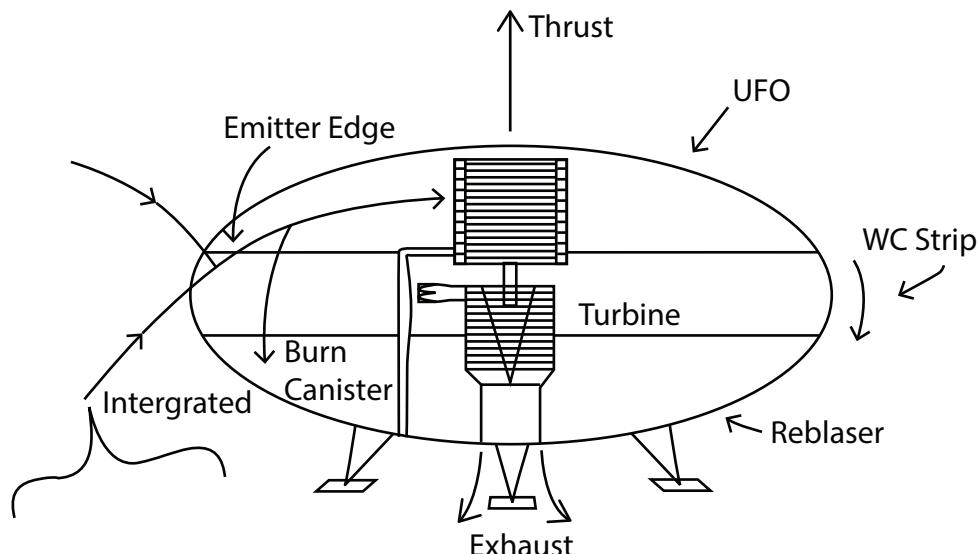


With Ultraviolet Laser Modification Added: The AC Ionic Wave Rocket

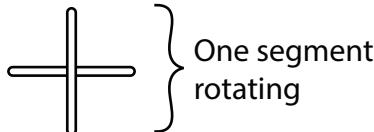
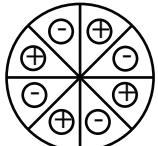


The ultra violet laser acts like a nude metal rod with high resistance. This causes intensified + - ionic wave flow from the emitter past the rebalser to the exhaust in the nozzle. The electric polarity is the same as the rebalser spiral polarity but opposite the emitter syringe polarity. It's like the equivalent of a much larger rebalser. Notice because the rebalser is the same polarity that there is no release flow, hence it acts like a triode tube grid that intensifies syringe emitter ionization.

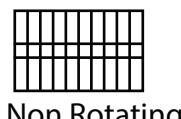
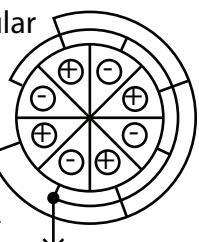
Permanent Dielectric UFO Power Generator



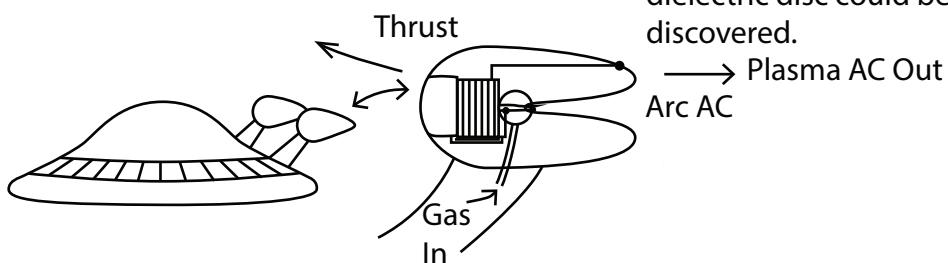
The whole thing
not electric conductor
Inbedded in
non conducting
like a glass disc



Preferably
high molecular
polymer not
excluding
metal
oxide
possibility
AC Output
High Voltage

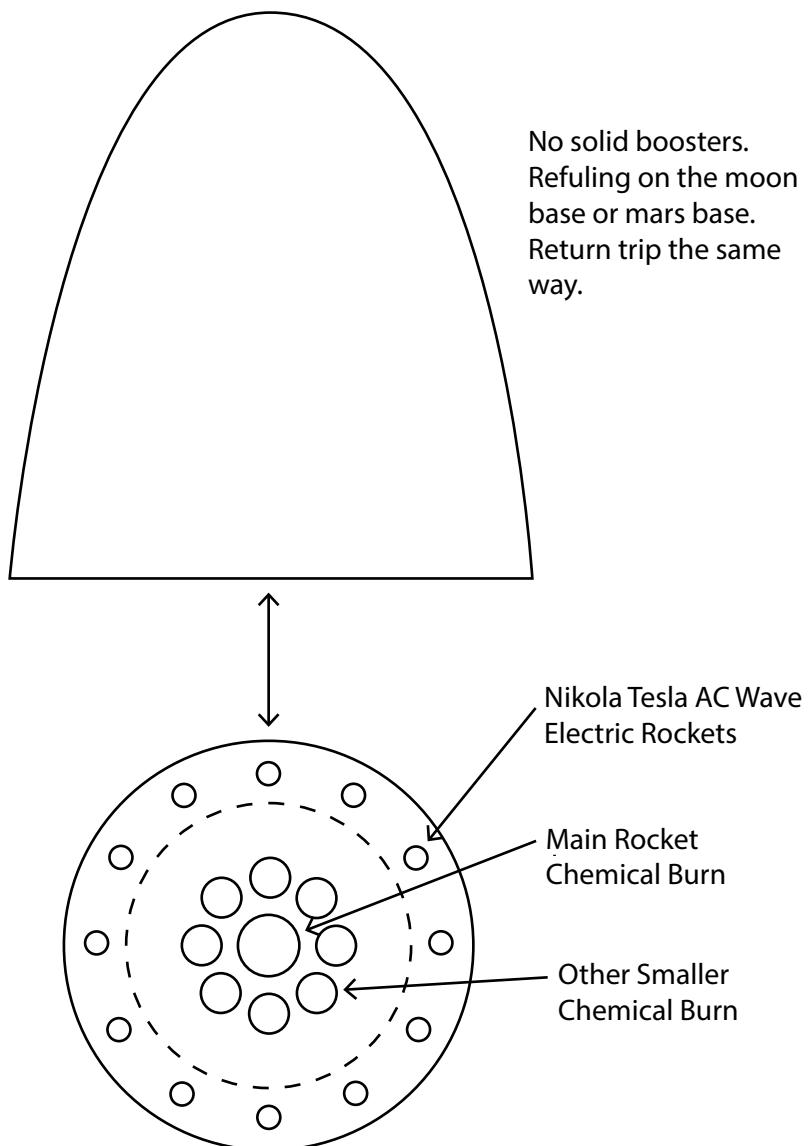


I believed by experiment-
ing by fused non conductors (transforming liquid to
solid under intense electric
field) superior permanent
dielectric disc could be
discovered.

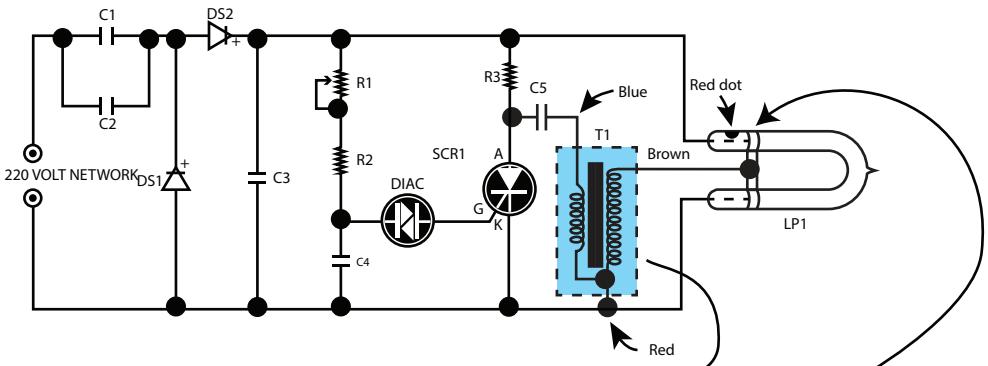


To Mars And Back Without Stages

The rocket pumps drive the Nikola Tesla rocket electric generators. After velocity or orbital the nuclear electric drives a smaller number of Nikola Tesla rockets.

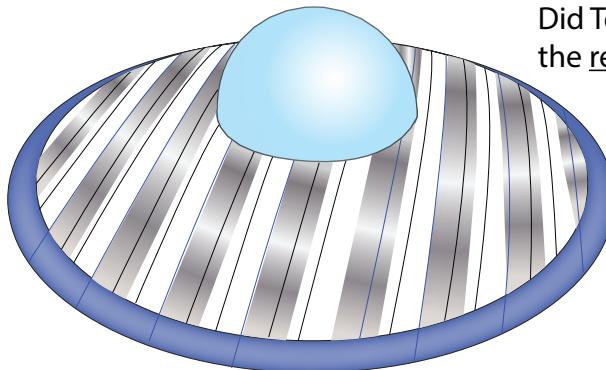


Strobe Flasher Schematic



Varying R, pot changes the frequency of a strobe flash. This is a Tesla coil step up transformer powered iron core.

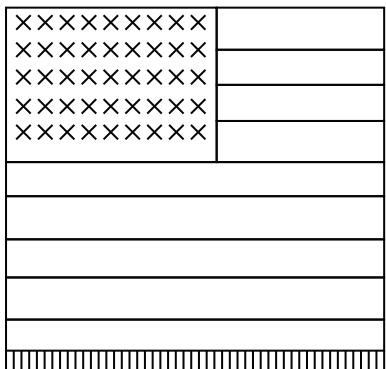
This is a florescent light invented by Tesla
This is a rebalser
Did Tesla also invent the rebalser?



I already said what that black strip is. Remember the American Flag? Rebalsers are Italian for bounce like a ball bounces from a wall. In this case the balls are waves of ionized positive followed by negative covalent bond gases in rapid succession with the electrons leaving the rebalsers surface to neutralize the plus molecules without slowing down hence rebalsers. When the molecules are negative the electrons leave the gas molecules for having passed so close to the rebalsers surface. Like a shaving razer cuts your whiskers only while passing close to the face. It has to be AC otherwise the rebalsers half capacitor will fully charge and that's stopping the motion of a shaving razor on your skin while shaving. That's why DC won't work the way this motor is designed. The horizontal WC is for vertical lift. I don't need it. The horizontal WC suffices to demonstrate the motor works. With no funding that's the best I can do. Aliens with a big lead have a variety of advanced propulsion motors. Be content I have one that works. You see it's hard for a fiction writer to write 100 percent fiction. Without realizing it some UFO writers intending to fool accidentally told a few true lies without meaning to spill the beans.

USA Flag As AC Ionic Wave

This I discovered by accident after I dreamed aliens in another galaxy have an electronic symbol that looks similar to the United States flag (by coincidence).



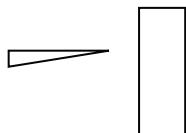
Stars: Stars are made of plasma. Plasma responds to electrical and magnetic field in the dark my needle points araged to array create mix plasma points in the presence of an intense electric field.

Blue: Gas ambient

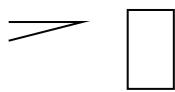
Red: AC insulated strips

White: Spacing between strips

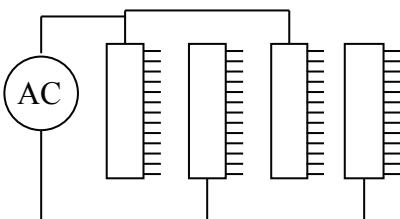
← The US Marine flag has this to put the needle points in array (by coincidence).



If noth strip and needle point is nude, then positive and negative flow in opposite directions resulting in an arc - no thrust.



If the needle point is nude and the metal strip is insulated - ions can only move in one direction. A thrust is generated.



To increase thrust: Use a high puncture resistant material like unbreakable glass - I dont have that so I use plastic to demonstrate the motor works. With high puncture strength glass the voltage thrust can be increased; intensifying the flow.

If the frequency is increased, the needle points needed to protrude resulting in a smooth surface. If the needle points are in any holes a gas can be pumped in and the kind of gas results in a color or glow. That's why UFOs can change color. why AC? It's easier to build lightning powerful AC generators eliminating a lot of headaches associated with DC thrust motors.

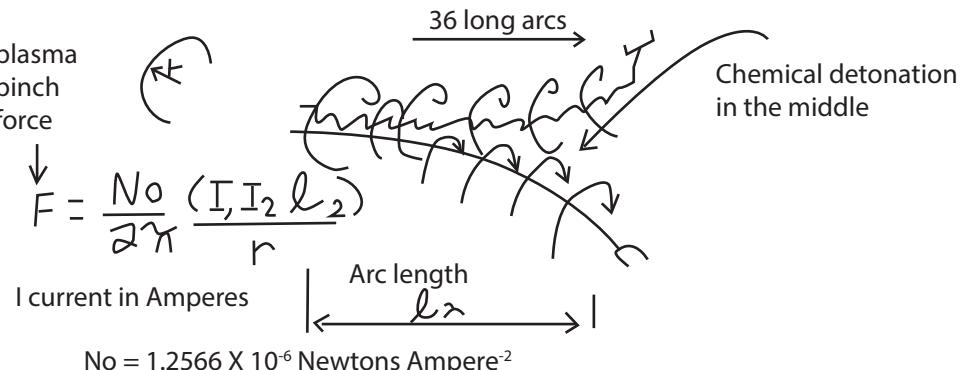
This works in the earth's atmosphere (sea level) and in space vacuum
 Arc: current flow heats H₂ to millions of degrees: ultraviolet illumination B
 filed pinch. 0 Volts: The B field vanishes - The trapped plasma explodes.



Adjust for optimum results

The high arc illumination detonates the 10 to 1 hydrogen rich to oxygen mix (1) H₂ (10) but before it can exit the square wave drops to 0 causing plasma push added to chemical detonation. More O₂ + H₂ mix enters but before it reaches the exit the square wave gets high again. The result high frequency detonations in very fast succession (hypersonic) eliminating the throat hence its horn shape. The total energy is from both chemical burn and arc pulsing - hence a high Isp than chemical burn alone makes possible.

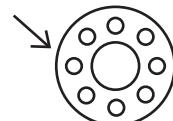
B-field pinches the plasma in. Current flow instantly heats trapped plasma millions of degrees. Square wave drop releases the trapped plasma and the whole volume blasts off of the exit.



There it is central motor rocket turbine,
 smaller motors this (I can draw lots of motors)

$$B \text{ (Magnetic Field)} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

Trumpet rockets

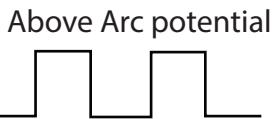


In space the Isp goes astronomical by reducing gas pressure but reducing gas pressure reduces static thrust.
 (Give the motor a name - It looks like a trumpet)

B Field Plasma Compression

UFO Thruster in both Atmosphere and Vacuum Environment

Could give higher Isp than burn alone

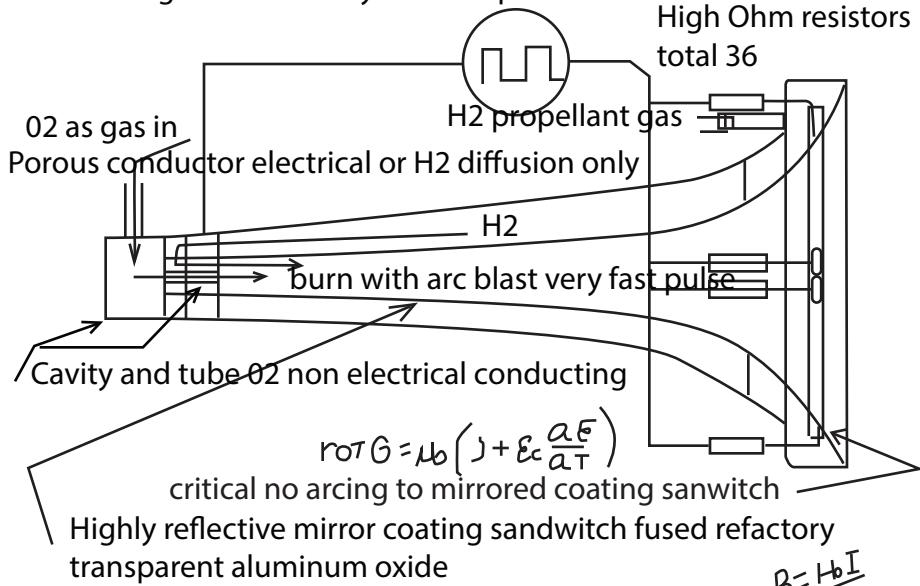


High power supply

High voltage high frequency square wave pulses

36 long arcs caused by resistors power distribution simultaneously

High Ohm resistors
total 36



How it works:

B Field in arc heats and compresses 36 arcs

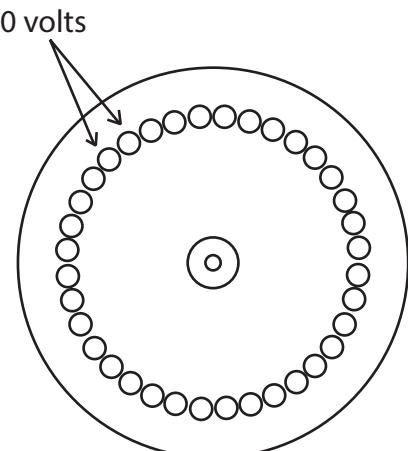
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{div } \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

At 0 volt drop all 36 arcs explode at each Voltage drop square wave

10 to 1 Hydrogen rich burn adds to energy released in each pulse blast

Repeated blasts happen times a second



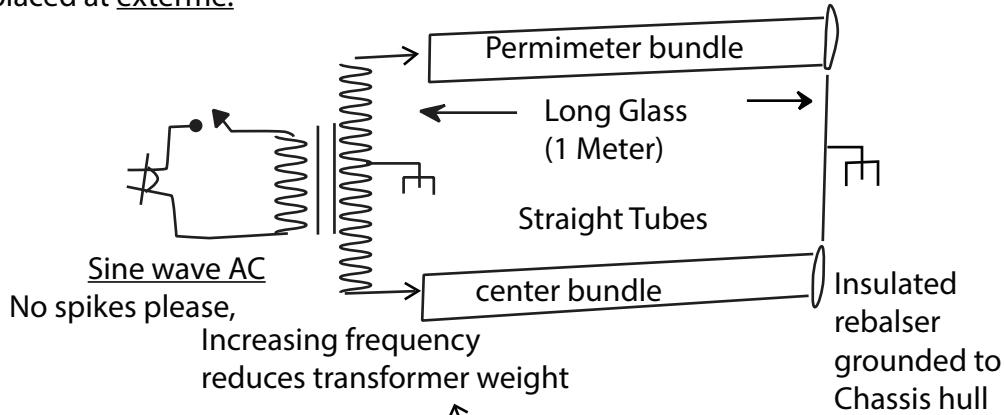
Both compresses and heats

long Arc
B Field Plasma compresses (36 Arcs)

At 0 volts no B Field
The compressed plasma explodes - Boom

The Tube Bundle Upgrade For The AC Ionic Wave Motor

Over the discovery the rebalser size can be reduced to one wire strand placed at extreme.



The tube bundle design came to me in a dream in 1969 in Little Rock Arkansas - But nuts! I didn't

the understand

what I was

seeing-

until now

That the

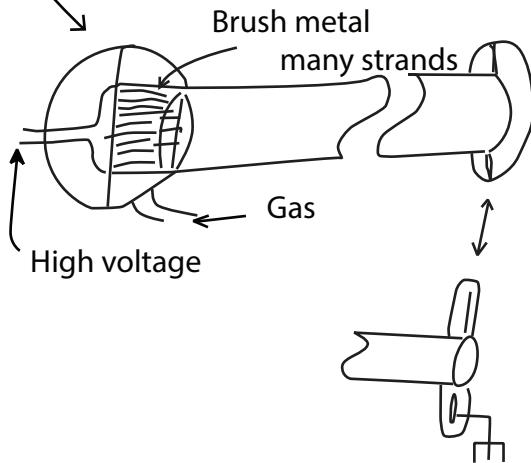
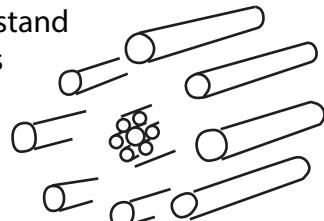
rebalser

has been

reduced to

one insulated winding

- Feb 2017



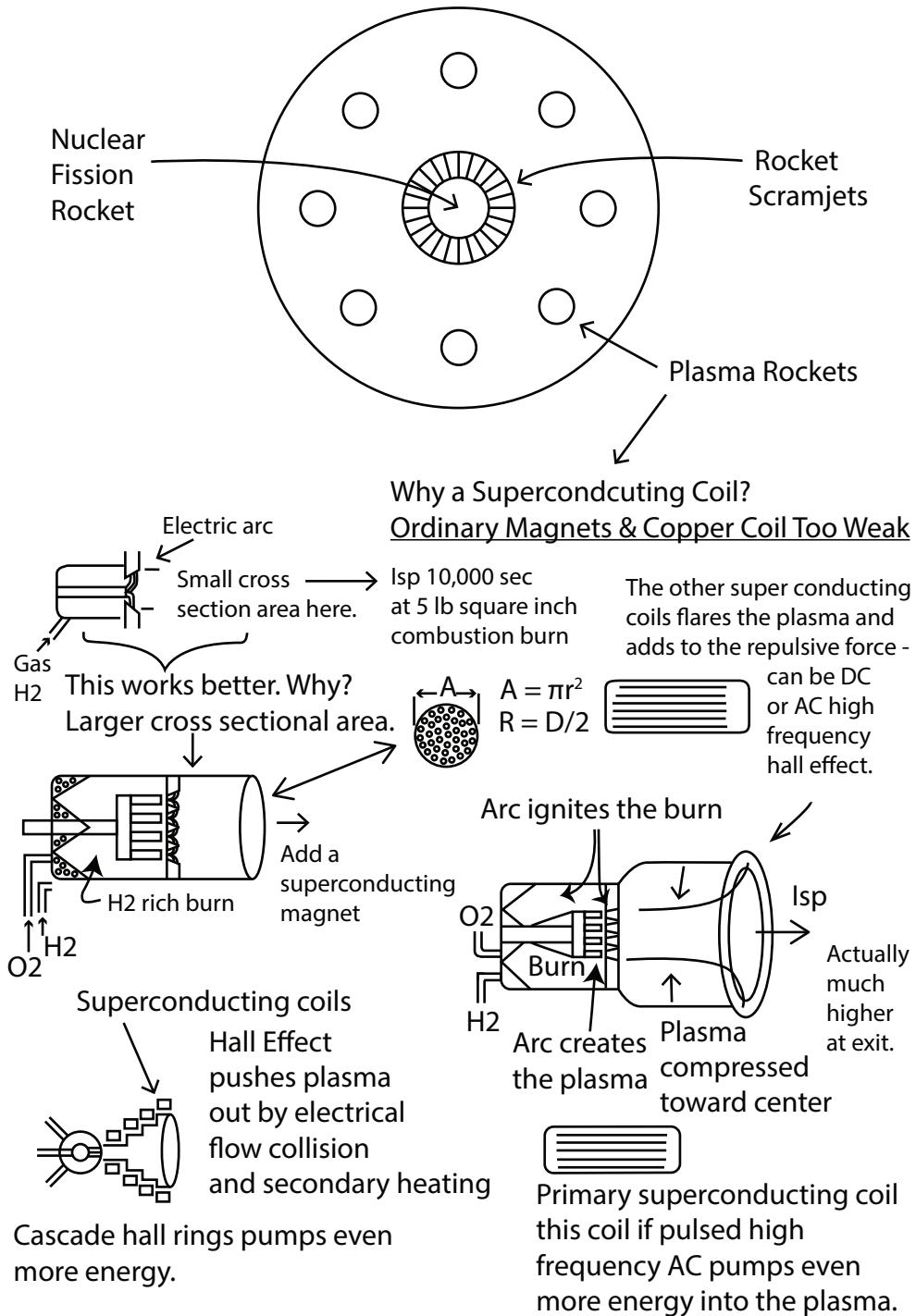
Why a long tube? Because the metal brush edge can be flat and the exit having no obstruction. Moreover this is not a Wernher von Braun combustion chamber - Internal gas pressure 1 atmosphere.

Why? Because at 1 atmosphere corona voltage is 1 thousand volts per millimeter tube length 1 meter long is one million volts! That's kick ass!

What blows out the tube bundle. It won't have arc breakdown so the the gas pressure can become as low as that in a neon fluorescent tube and still maintain 1 million volt potential.

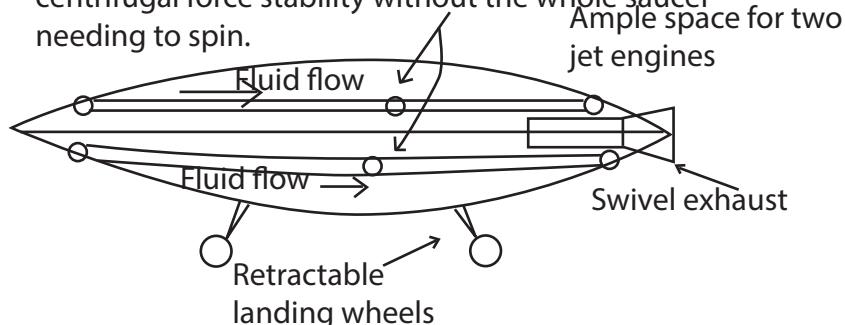
Flying Saucer - Jet/Plasma/Fission Rocket

Put them together and what do you have? Earth liftoff to escape velocity without staging - and can land on Mars.



The Lens Shape Flying Saucer

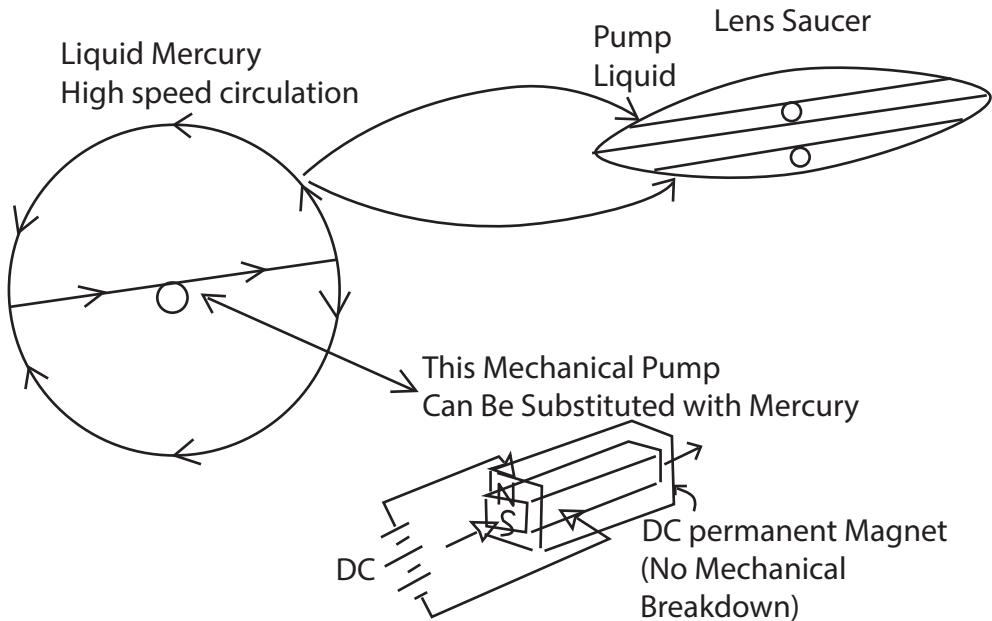
Want proof? The Olympic discus stability by spinning - So also a frsibe - that can be replaced by a perimeter and pumped closed loop centrifugal results in centrifugal force stability without the whole saucer needing to spin.



[Runway Takeoff and Landing]

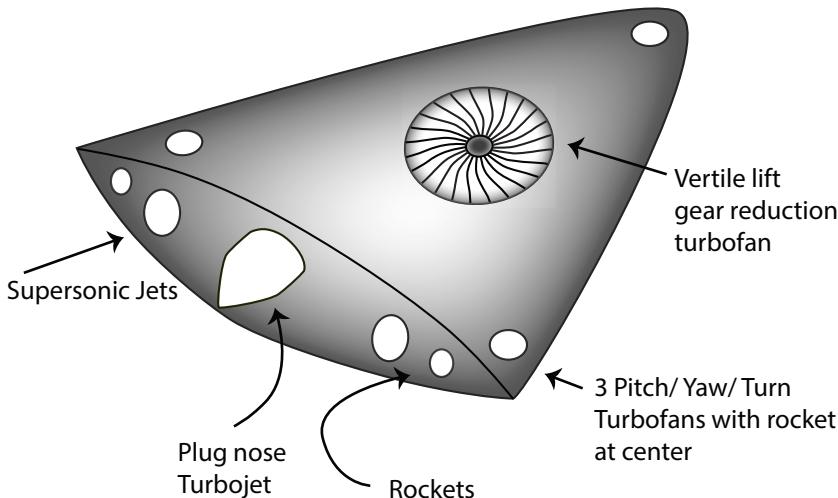
The third jet engine midway between the left and right engines eliminates the vertical tail fin swivel left right control. hence the description of farmers were more accurate than design corruptions of the same.

The result? Gyroscopic undesired stick up, down recession eliminated - mercury circulation as shown stick down straight downward tilt.



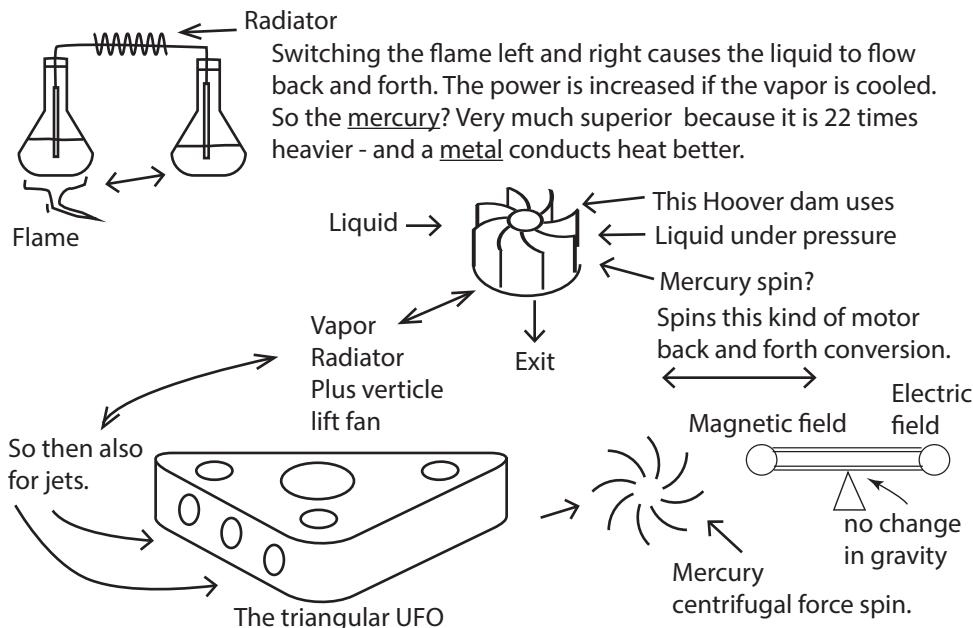
The Secret Triangle Aircraft - Jet/Rocket

Objective: With a series of upgrades increasing maximum speed to orbital. Beyond that nuclear power.

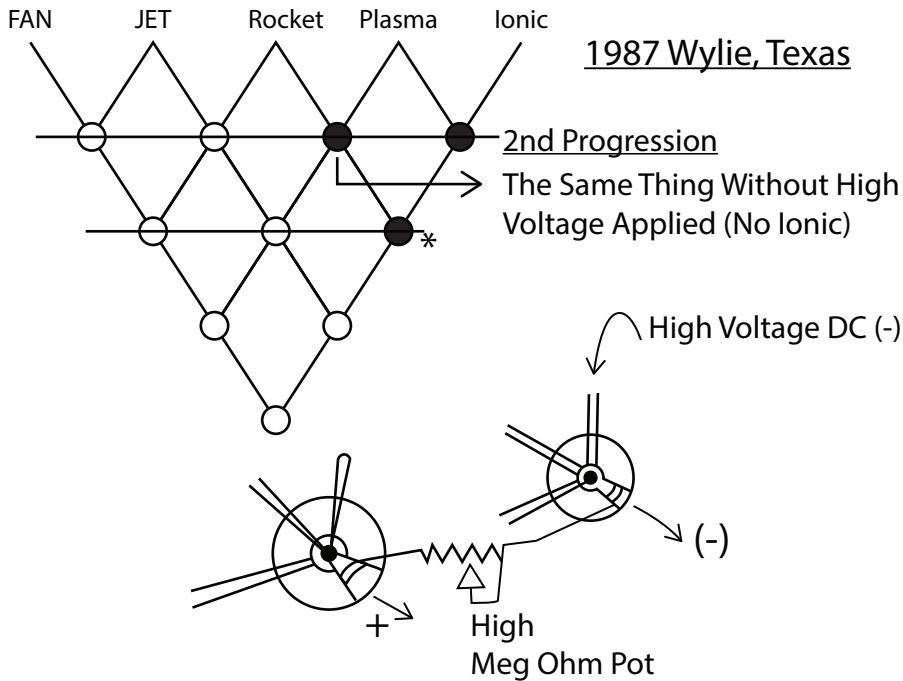


A big center thruster plus three turbofans at the three angles. The there is a rocket jet forward thrust potentially orbital.

My experiment in 1968 Samuels ave. Ft Worth, Texas.

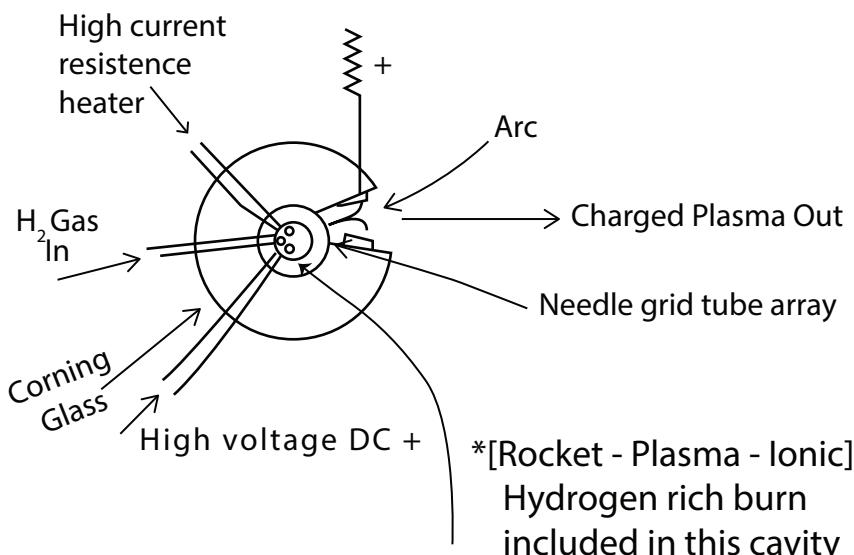


87% weight loss -> Nuclear energy heating mercury as a liquid reduces weight for power out makes the whole thing weightless.



[The Plasma Ionic Motor]

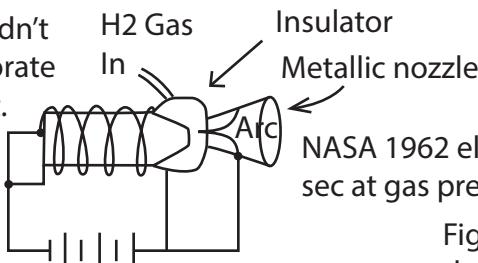
Hot ball glows by resistance heat (isolation transformer)



Can this motor push a manned crew to Pluto in less than a year from earth orbit - using a nuclear powered source? definitely, Yes!

1962 they used iron. With iron they had melt past 5lb/inch gas pressure

They didn't incorporate coolant.



H2 Gas
In
Arc
Metallic nozzle
Insulator

NASA 1962 electric plasma rocket ISP 10,000 sec at gas pressure. 5 LB/ Inch $\wedge 2$

Inert gas can be used if available.

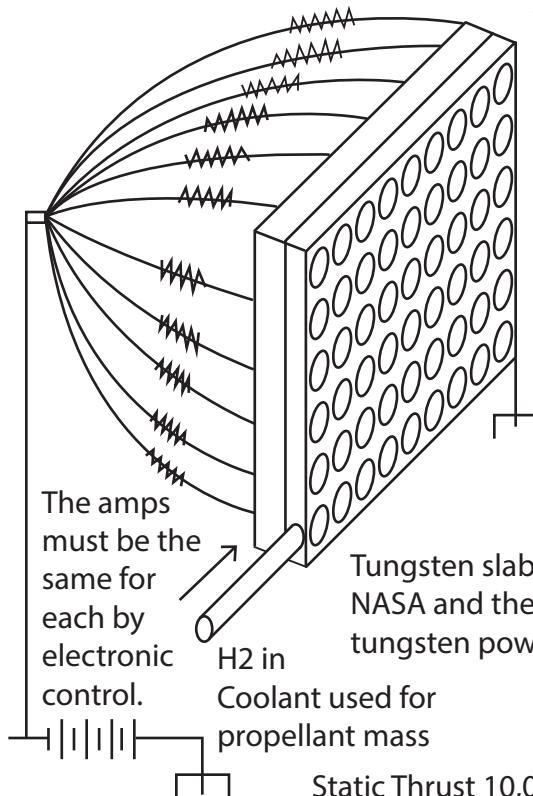
Figured nozzle diameter Inch $\wedge 2$ that's 5 LB static thrust at 10,000 second Isp.

Tungsten has the highest melting point on the periodic table. More than double that of iron.

Tungsten slab made by 3D laser powder melt in a vacuum.

← 1,000 nozzles identical

Tungsten must not be exposed to oxygen when hot.



The amps must be the same for each by electronic control.

Tungsten slab
NASA and the 3D laser

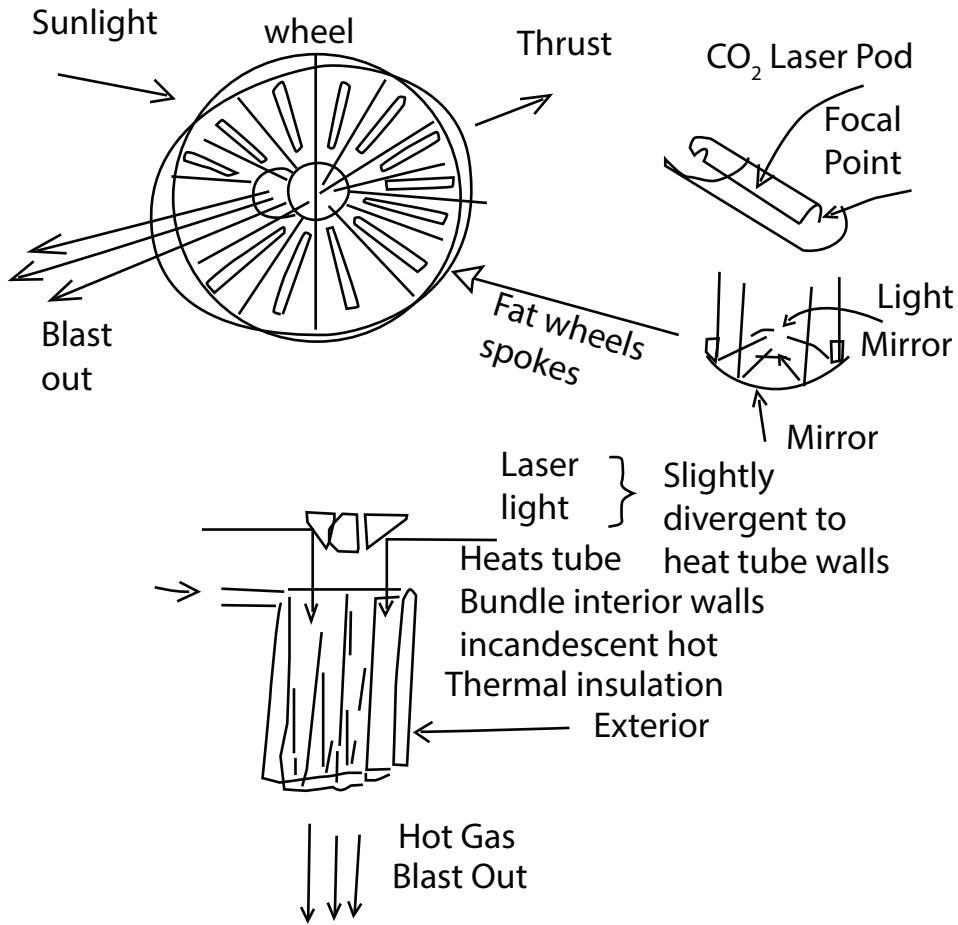
By the way it is in one of your books that tungsten powder melt in 1962. NASA tested a single nozzle in 1962.

Static Thrust 10,000 pounds
at Isp 10,000 second.

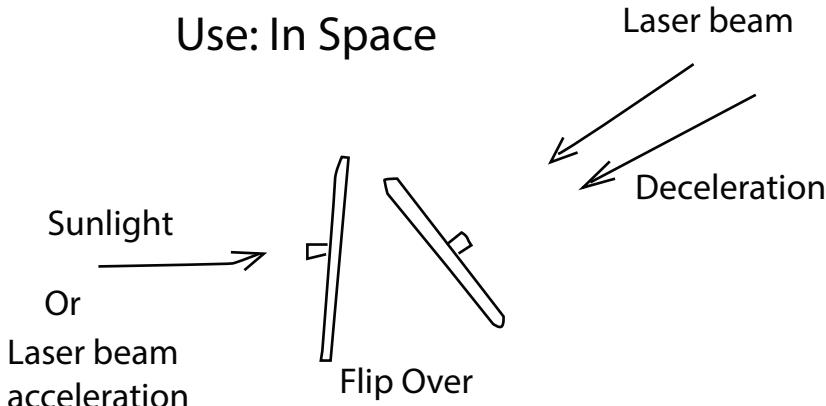
Maybe even more as it hasn't been built or tested using tungsten.

The H2? electrolysis from celestial body ice, Oxygen jettisoned in the vacuum. Can get up to 10 lb static thrust per nozzle by #2 pre-cooling and inner surface refractory insulation so arcing goes straight to nozzle holes.

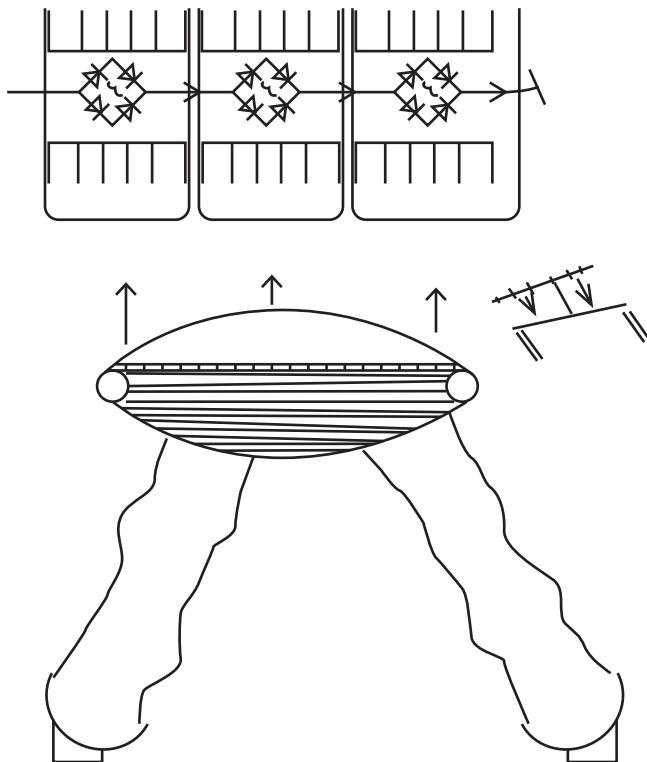
Fat Wheel Spokes



Use: In Space



AC Ionic Wave Blimp



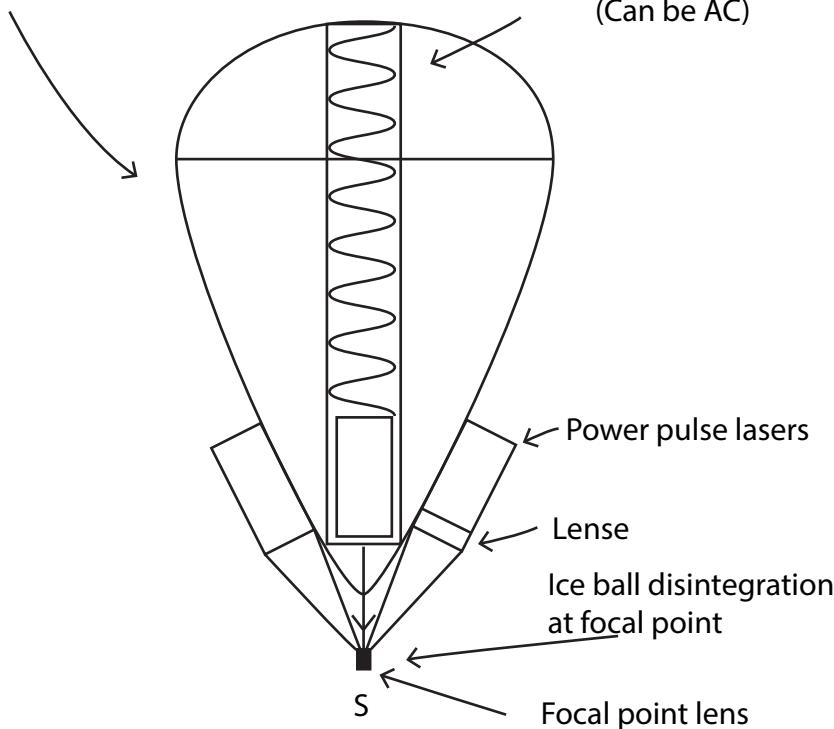
The inside of this can be a lens-shape blimp. A microwave antenna inside of the blimp itself full wedge bridge each of the antenna segment is connected in series you can come up with something like a million volts. That will supply power to the needle points, device and all this will weigh less than the helium that will try and make it lift the hole thing will lift by helium alone and then when you apply microwave power it will go up even higher than the stratosphere and then if you you the kind of conductive ring that lets the gas out of the little holes it will rise all the way out to escape velocity from this planet where the store gas because the lower the atmospheric pressure is the higher the ion ac velocity becomes in a vacuum it far exceeds chemical burn in other words this is capable of ground lift-off to interplanetary travel velocity going straight up with transmitted beams a microwave to it escape velocity beam ship using the AC ionic wave concept.

This design dates back to the mid 1970s

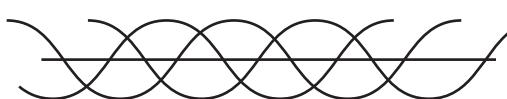
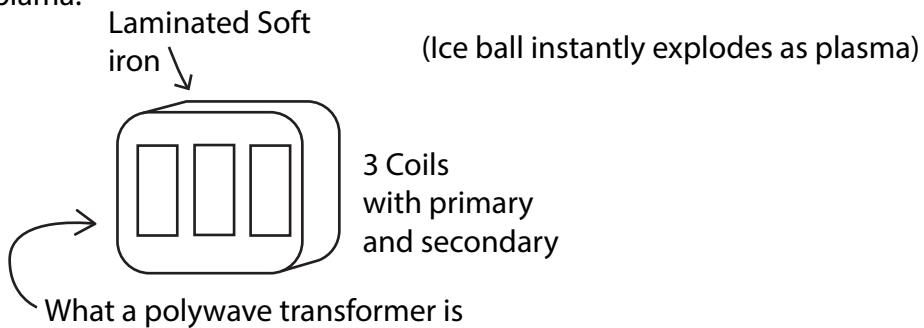
It was in a science magazine

N

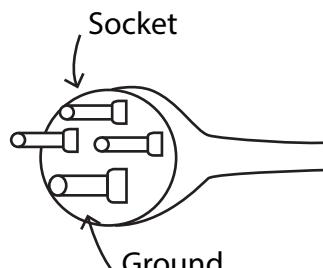
Long pulse magnet DC
(Can be AC)



The divergent field substitutes for the parabolic reflector by repelling a plasma.

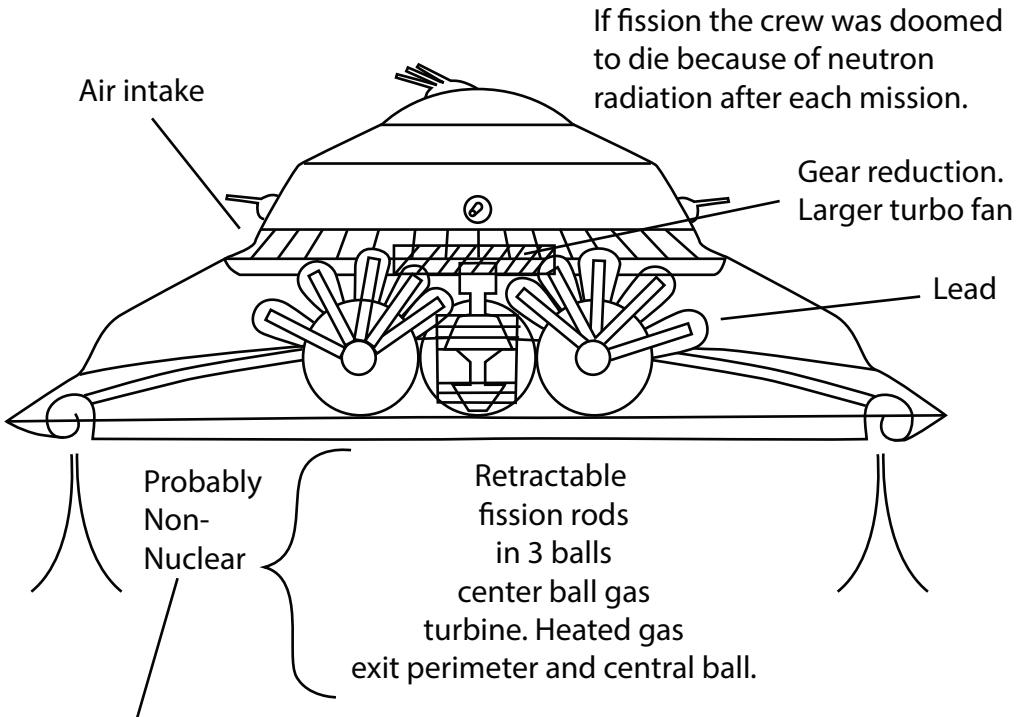


Polywave input from
stepdown polywave output
used in welding machines



The WWII German UFO

Purpose: Rise vertically and shoot down B-29 bomber fleet.

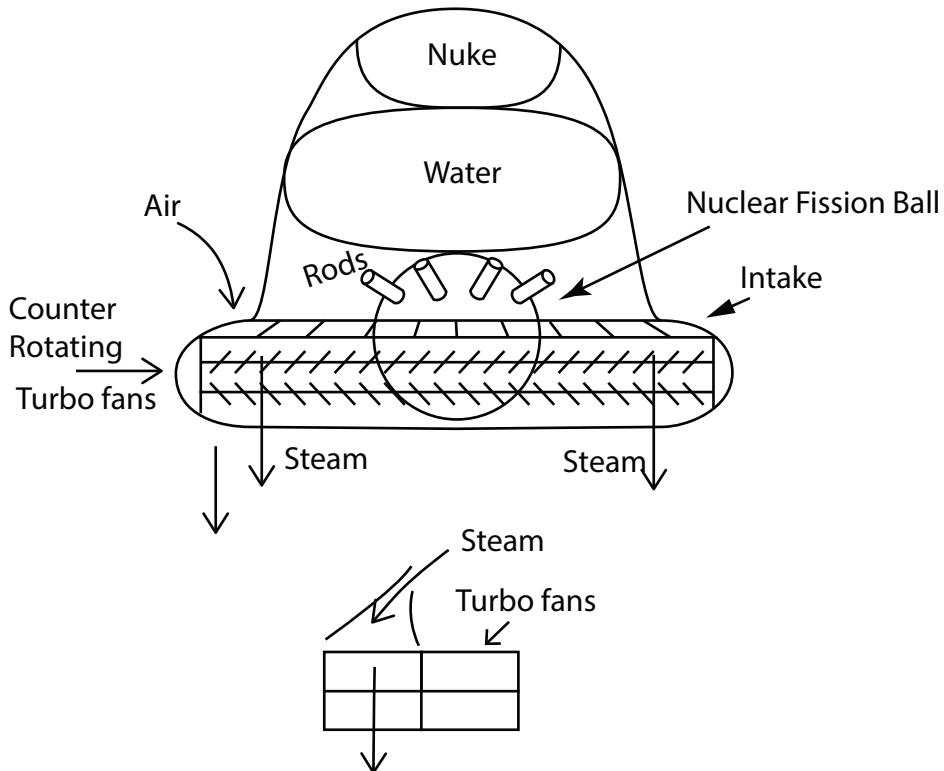


If so kerosene burn.

Did the Germans build an axial flow fan turbine that powerful (prior to 1945) - To drive a large turbofan (as today's turbojet)?



The WWII German Atomic Rocket

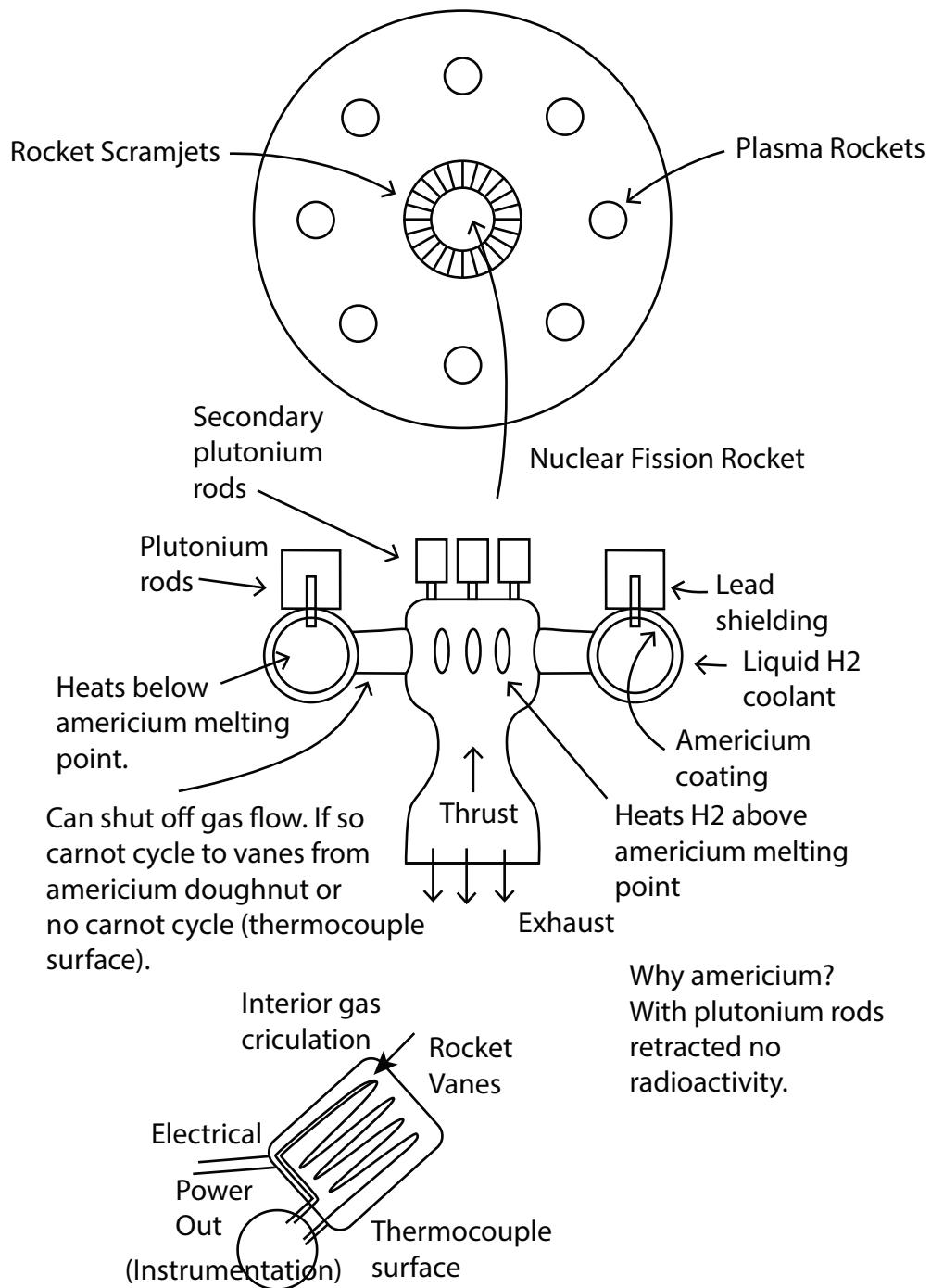


The German UFO had water for propellant mass. Water was pumped into the fission ball - transforming into steam. The steam drove the turbo fans. The vehicle rose like a V2 rocket. The war ended before the Germans could accumulate sufficient fission uranium to create plutonium in quantity. What was discovered was their launch pad, drawings but no completed device.

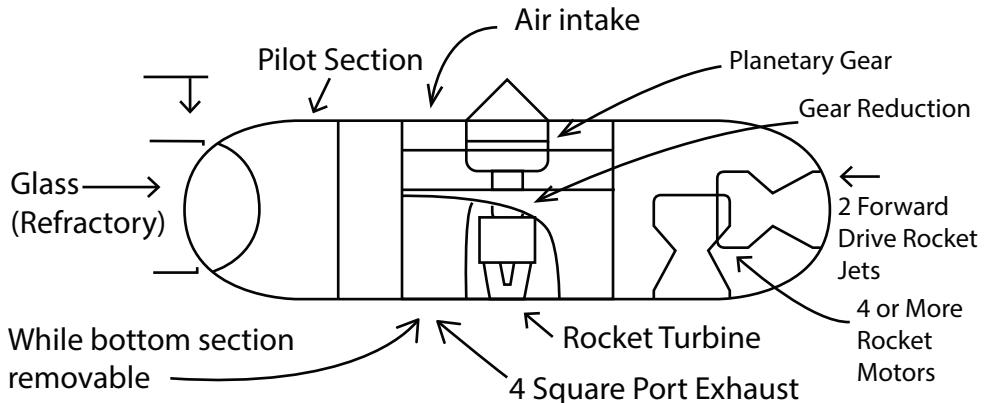


Flying Saucer - Jet/Plasma/Fission Rocket

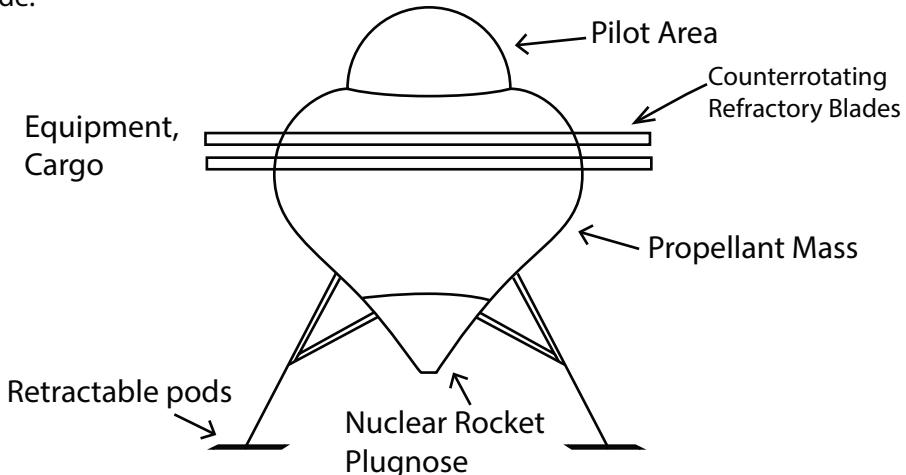
Put them together and what do you have? Earth liftoff to escape velocity without staging - and can land on Mars.



Top-Shape UFO - Rocket



3D laser printing can transform refractory metal oxides; into turbine blades; burn canisters internal combustion piston, rings, walls capable remaining solid excess of 3,000 °c (Iron melts 1,500 °c) The result is an across the board upgrade.



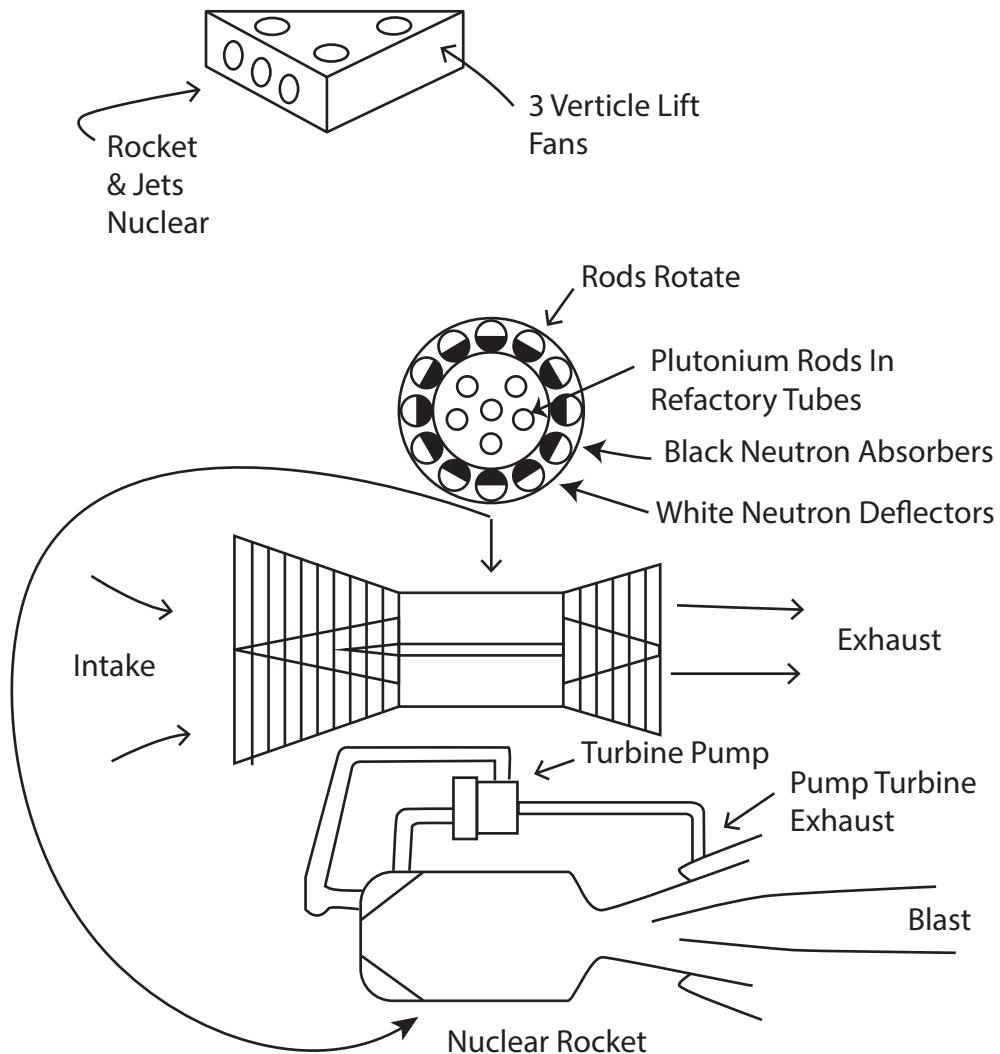
This configuration eliminates parachute re-entry from orbit. The nuclear rocket is drone because it takes this design where propellant mass is a neutron shield to protect the crew until the nuclear rocket shuts off. The top shape uses hydrogen propellant in order to shield astronauts from neutron exposure. The nuclear fission rocket raises the isp from 360 to over 800. Add to that laser 3D [printing] that melts the highest refractory metal oxide powders and the fission rocket can attain an Isp of about 2000 with no significant loss of static thrust. The refractory lift blades can lift the UFO nuclear top into the stratosphere before firing the nuclear rocket. Plus soft land on Mars. On Mars with nitrogen extracted from the atmosphere it can go more than orbital. It can go well past escape velocity because mars gravity is one third G. The first test would be a variety of jet and chemical burn prototypes.

The Triangle UFO - How It Works

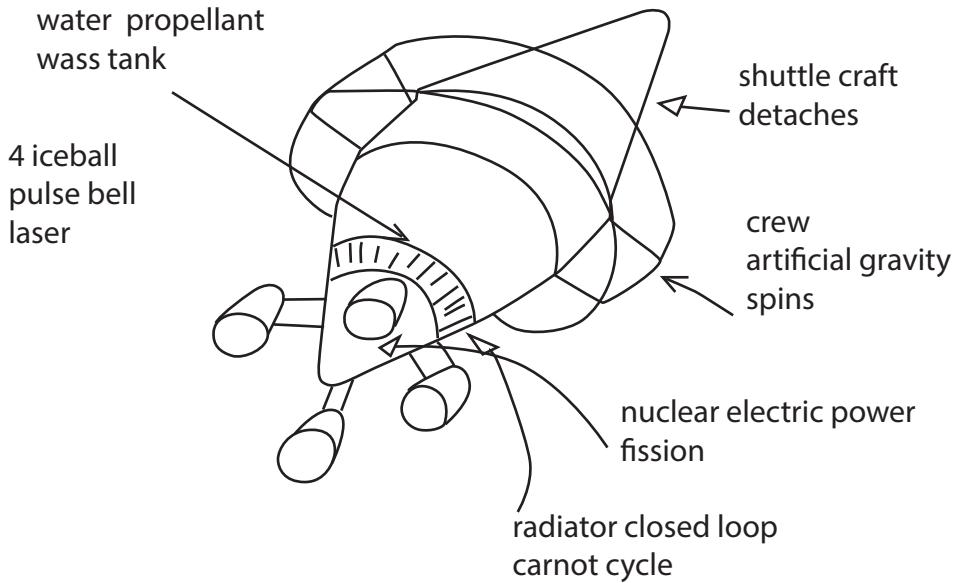
Combination Verticle Lift Craft

Nuclear Jet
Nuclear Rocket

Fission



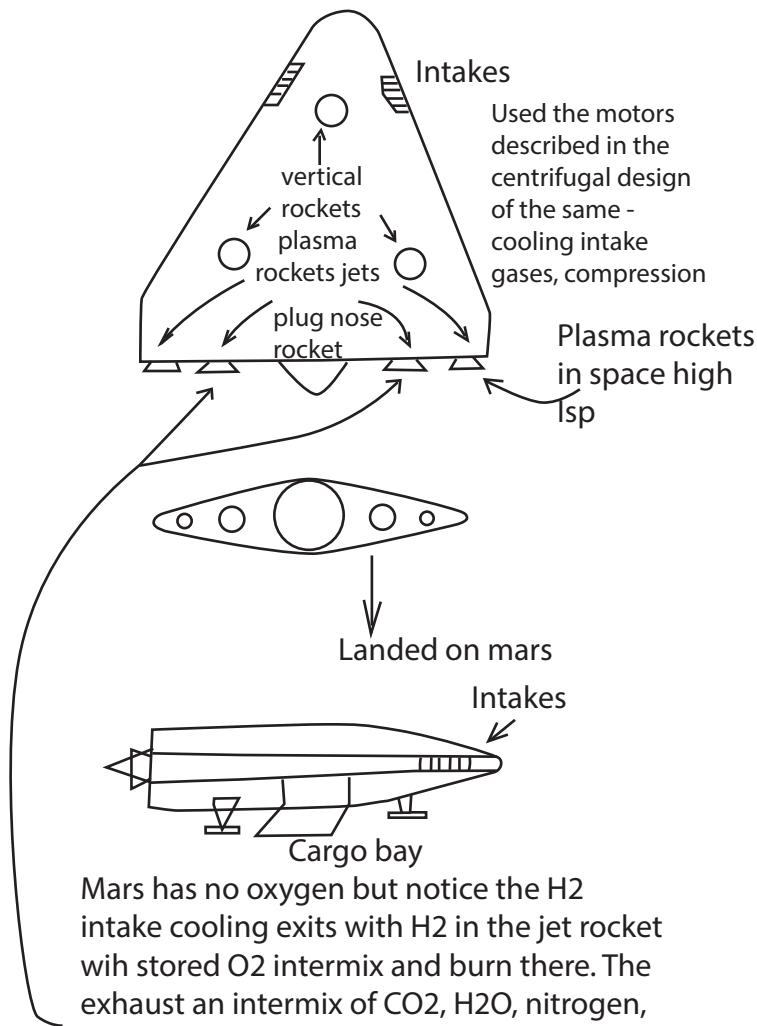
Water From Ceres Nuclear Fission Craft



Ceres Dwarf Planet - Huge Asteroid Past Mars
Supplies Ice- Also Moons of Jupiter;
Saturn

The interior of spaceships must be room temperature and that alone requires nuclear energy for missions to the asteroid belt and beyond. The asteroid Ceres alone contains more water as ice than in all of the earth's oceans combined. From a self supporting base on Mars easy access for missions further out. Hence the laser explosions of little darkened ice balls at the reflector focal point an ideal propulsion motor if the pulse frequency is high. The problem with fusion pulse is I'm big mother. Colossal. Not for amatures in space travel technology. Hence fission power source a buffer necessity.

The interstellar fleet design. It can land vertically on mars.

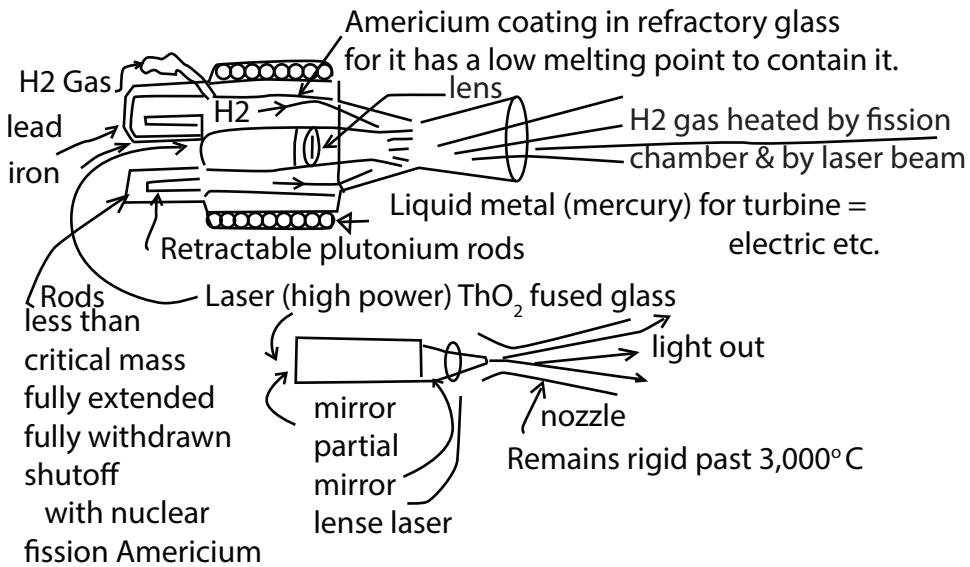


Bypassing what the first manned landers looked like, these delta spaceship presumably can be built on Mars. It can take off and land vertically with the fuselage horizontal then fired its rear rockets to orbit. It can land the same way without runway. This gives it the capacity to pick up from orbit cargo from earth and bring it down to a big base on the Mars surface. It is to be noted the asteroid Ceres is easy access from Mars contains as much ice the equivalent water volume found in all of the earth's oceans. Such a spaceship could easily access Ceres from Mars and bring back propellant Mass water. The rocket main thruster can be nuclear fission. It has a plug nose shape flanked on both sides with plasma rockets.

Nuclear Fission Rocker For Getting Rid Of Nuclear Stockpile.

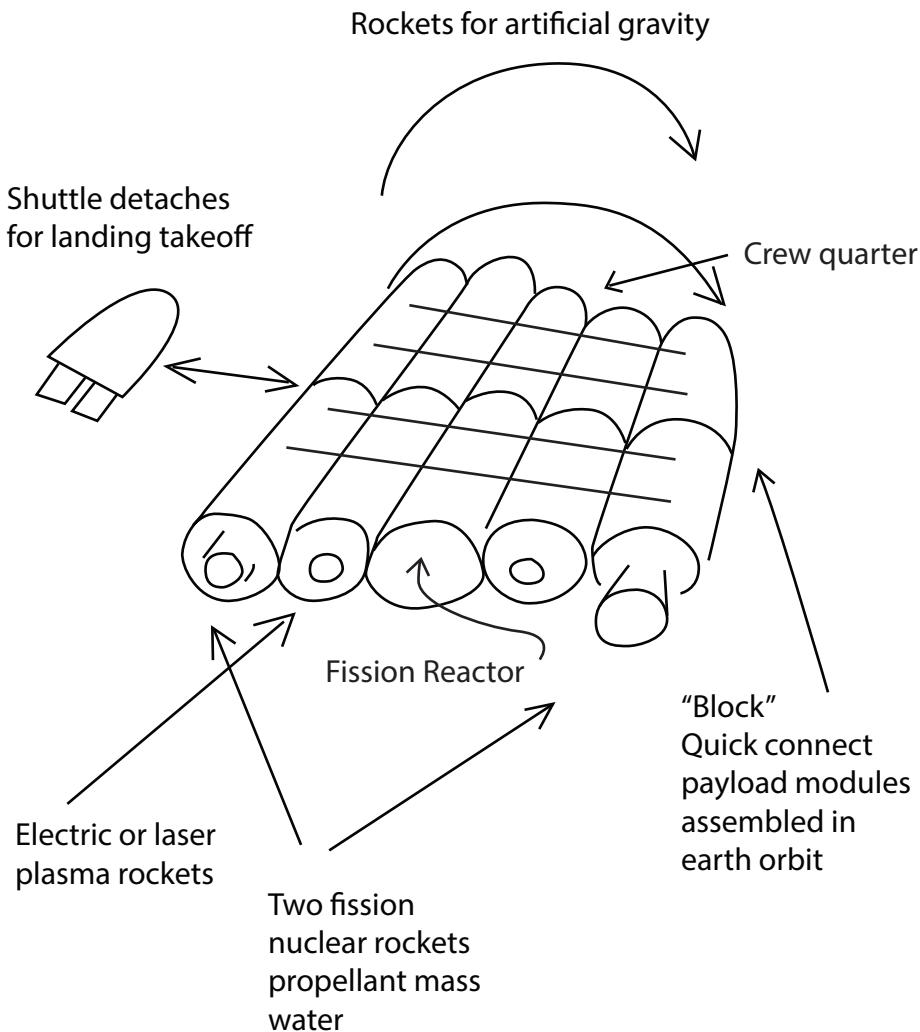
This is a UFO under construction - the bottom side missing. Assembly plant - not amateur stuff where? undisclosed location in the USA. Why bottom side missing? The bottom side has a vertical lift power plant. Nuclear rocket? Chemical burn rocket jet lift turbine? If nuclear then drone because neutrons doom fission can penetrate a cement block a yard thick. There are various vertical life configurations possible including chemical burn jet with rockets for ascent/descent pilot testing and forward drive - any configuration can fit in the missing bottom section (interchangeable design).

Some possible nuclear (fission rocket) - for getting rid of nuclear stockpiles by rocket propulsion interplanetary use



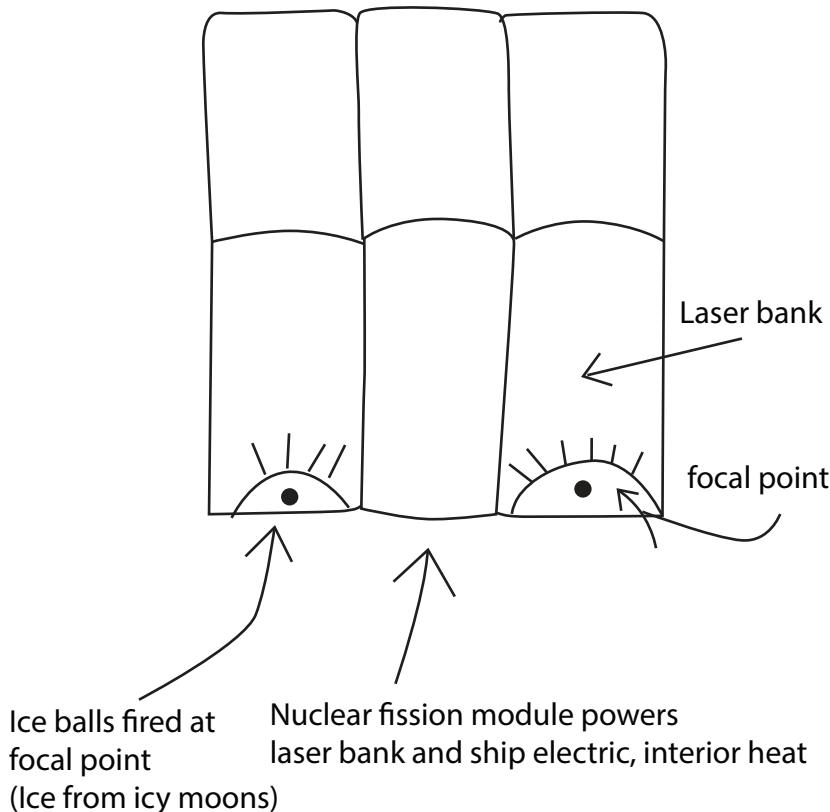
It generates a weak thrust with no propellant mass (H₂) in a vacuum by light beam (laser out) or high thrust (with H₂ propellant).

The fission interplanetary manned orbit to orbit spaceship

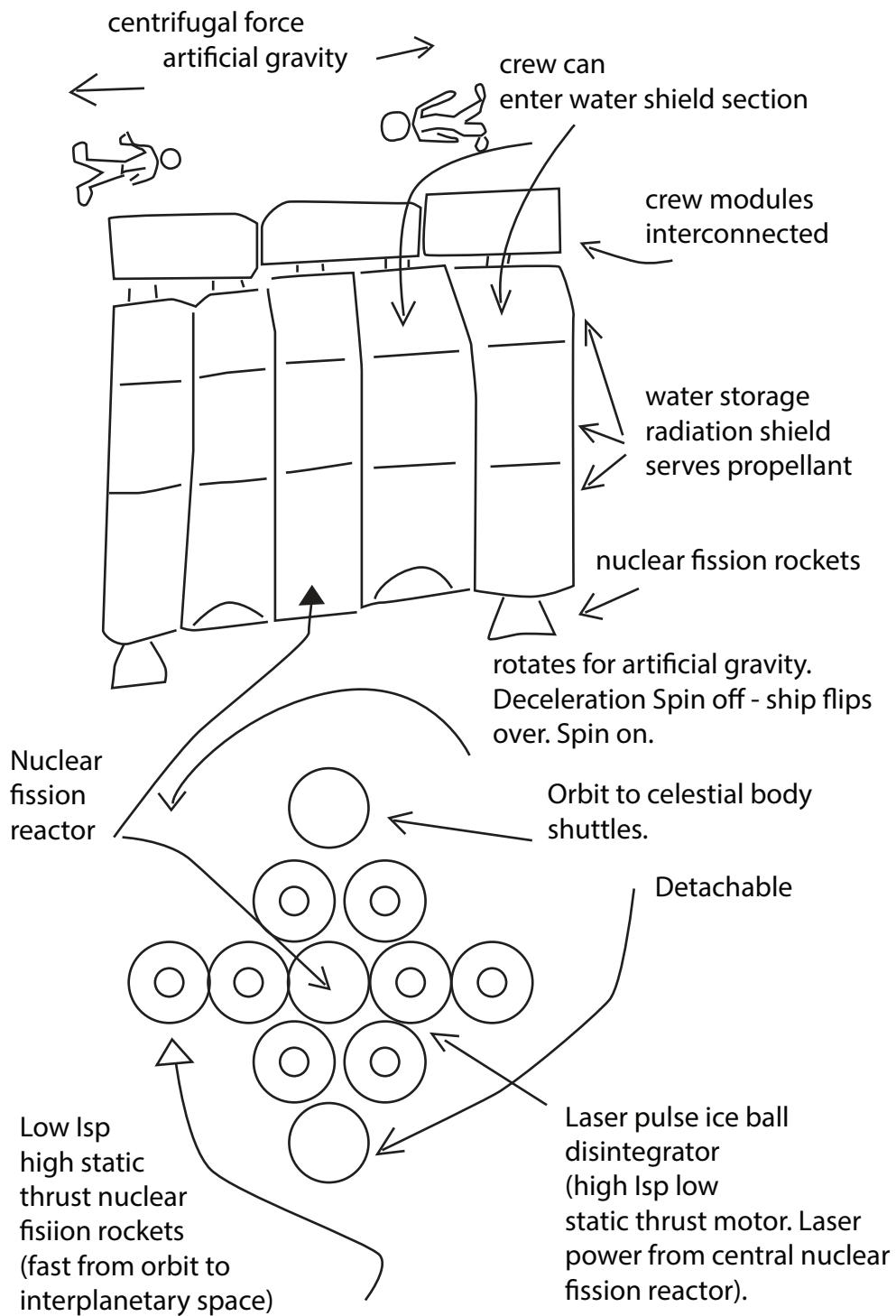


After Fission Rocket Shutoff

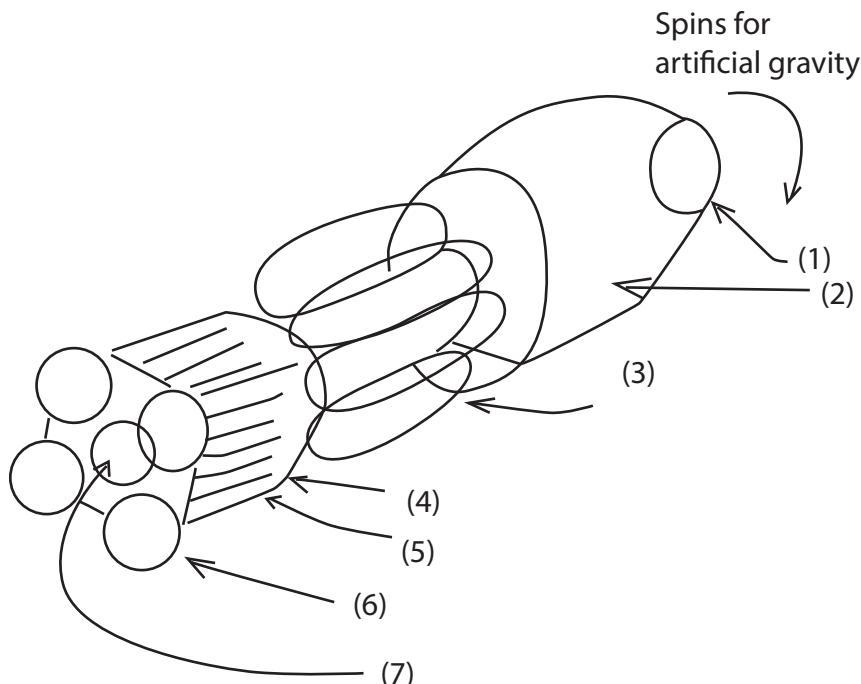
Purpose: High Isp thrust saves propellant consumption.



Orbit To Orbit Nuclear Fission Interplanetary Spaceship Block Quick Assembly Design

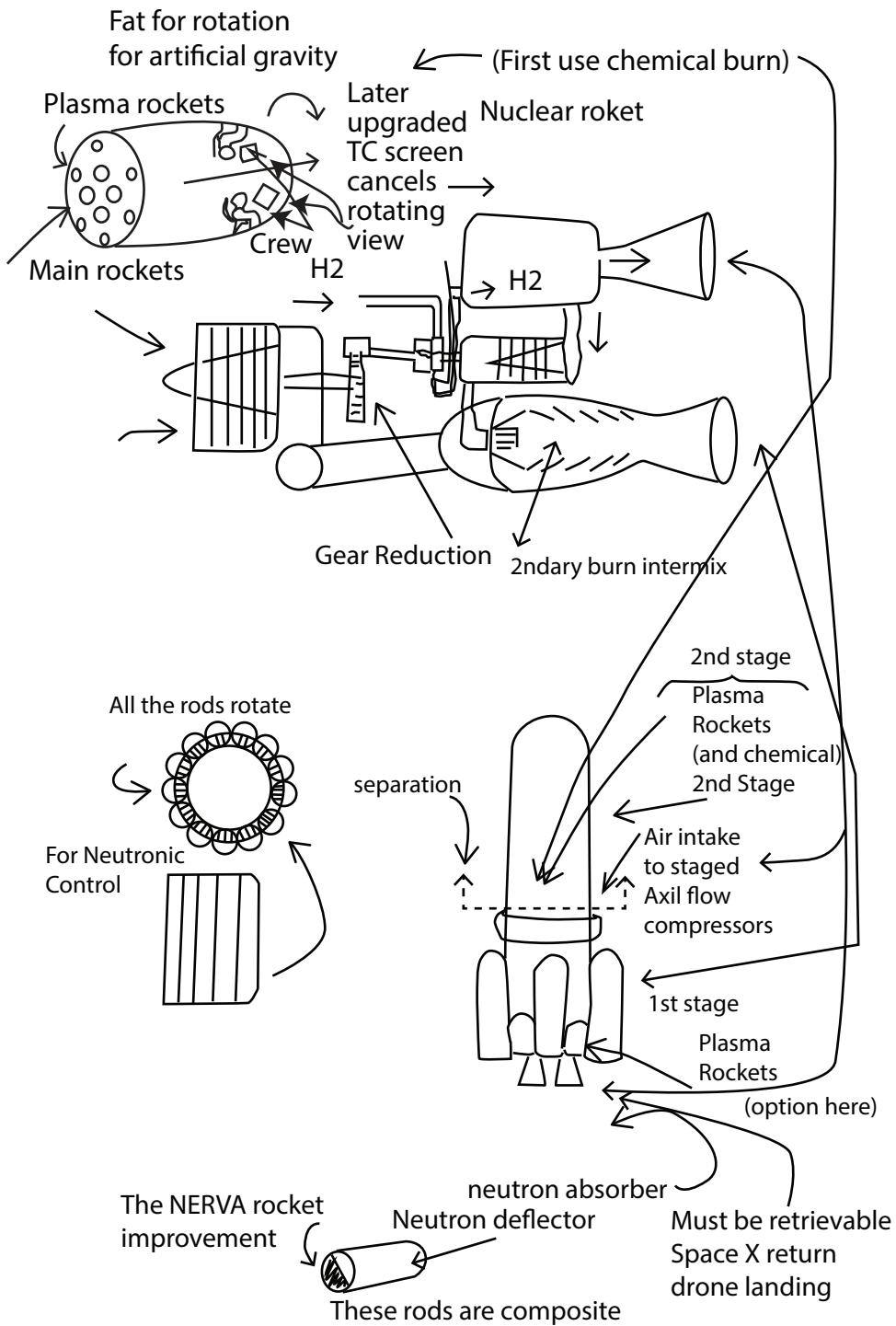


**Orbit To Orbit
Interplanetary spaceship
Ice Ball Pulse Laser
Nuclear Fission**



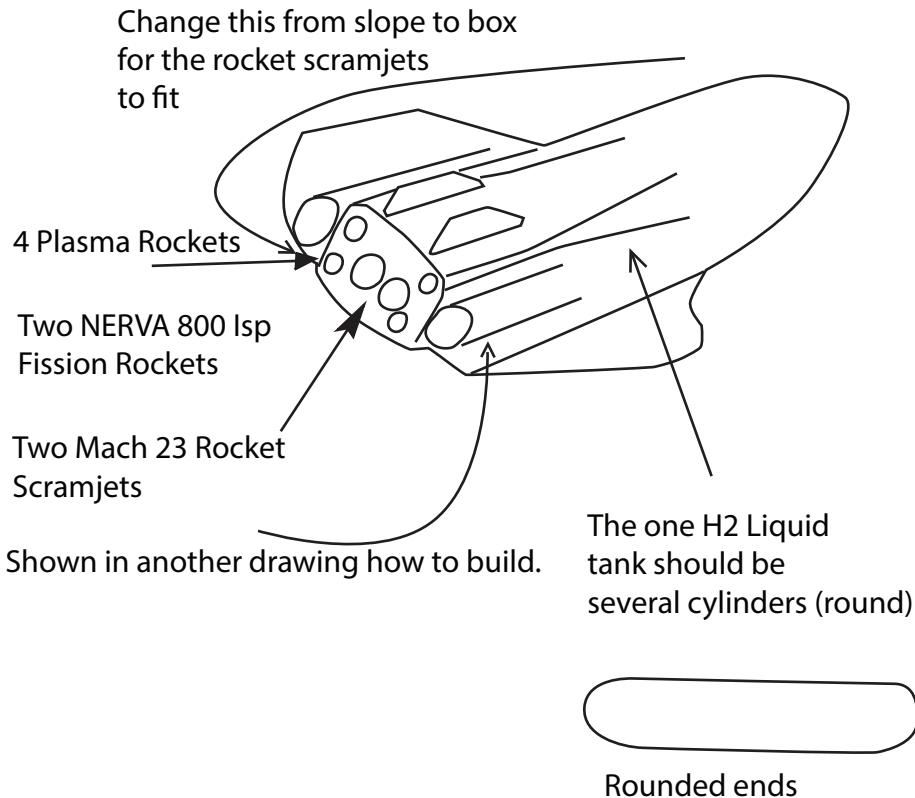
- 1) Transfer to shuttle front hatch.
- 2) Crew; cargo
- 3) Water radiation shield and for fuel module
- 4) nuclear fission reactor
- 5) radiators carnot cycle
- 6) four parabolic ice ball laser pulse thrusters
- 7) Equipment turbines etc. central robot maintenance

If the saucer was too advanced then this:



My NASA X-33 Upgrade

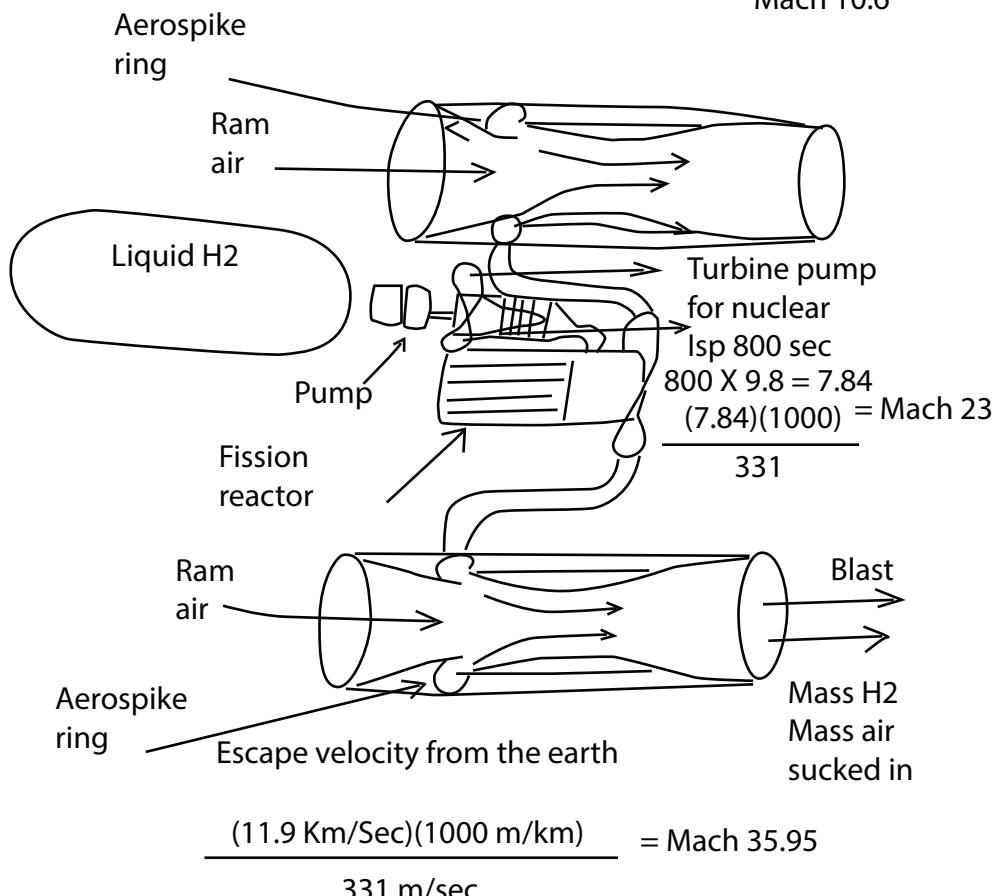
The NASA X-33 Should be Upgraded. This is My Suggested Upgrade Released FREE.



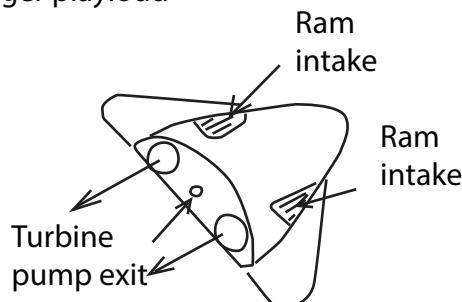
The Inverted Aerospike Nuclear Rocket

If the rocket is moving less than Mach 23 then a Δ change in velocity for ram air equals to static thrust. For Isp 360 sec (chemical burn NASA shuttle rocket) $360 \times 9.8 = 3528/331 =$

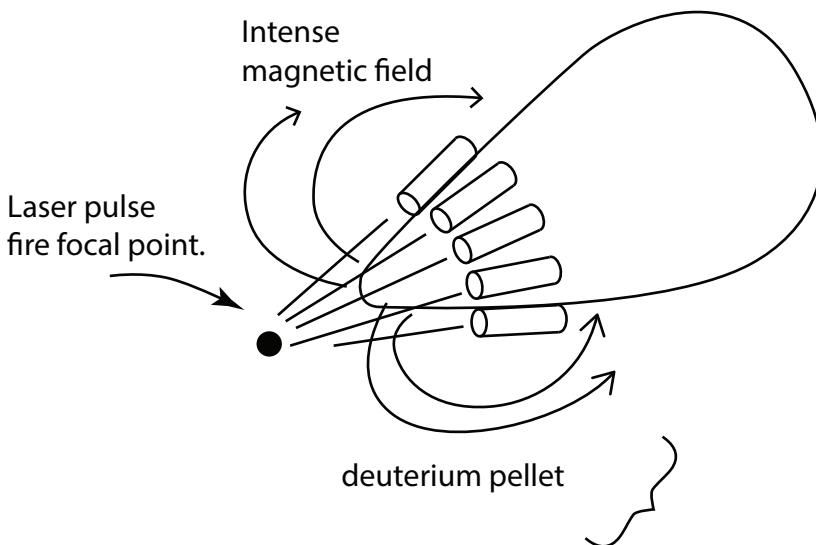
Mach 10.6



Hence vertical liftoff to orbital with either chemical burn or nuclear rocket - Nuclear bigger payload

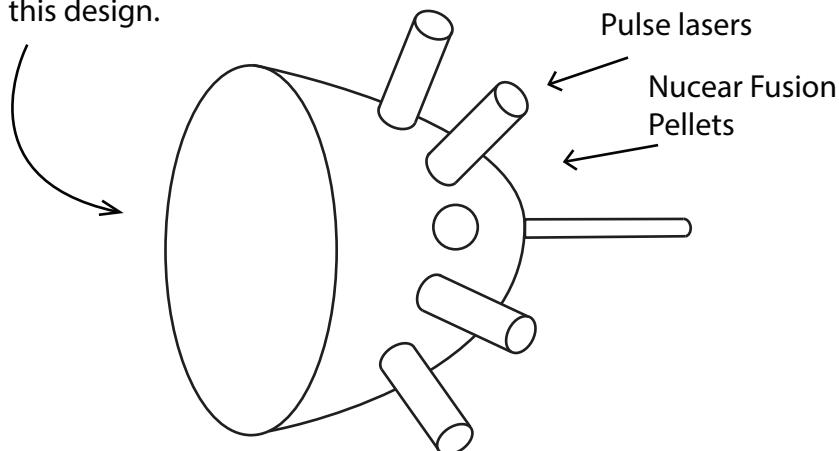


Dallas Texas Public Library
(science news) early 1984



Their design was goofy. The intense laser fired from one direction on an extremely small pellets exert a photonic (solar sail) repulsive force then it wont work.

So right away
I figured this design.



Magnetic field not needed.

Why Ice Ball Blast Is Superior To Nuclear Fission Rocket

V = Meters/Sec

molecular speed for plasma

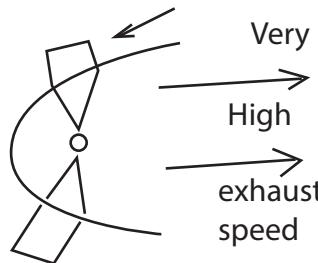
R_o Boltzmann constant

C° Degrees centigrade

M = Atomic Mass ($2H_2 + O$)

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{3R_o C^{\circ}}{2M}}$$

Pulse Lasers

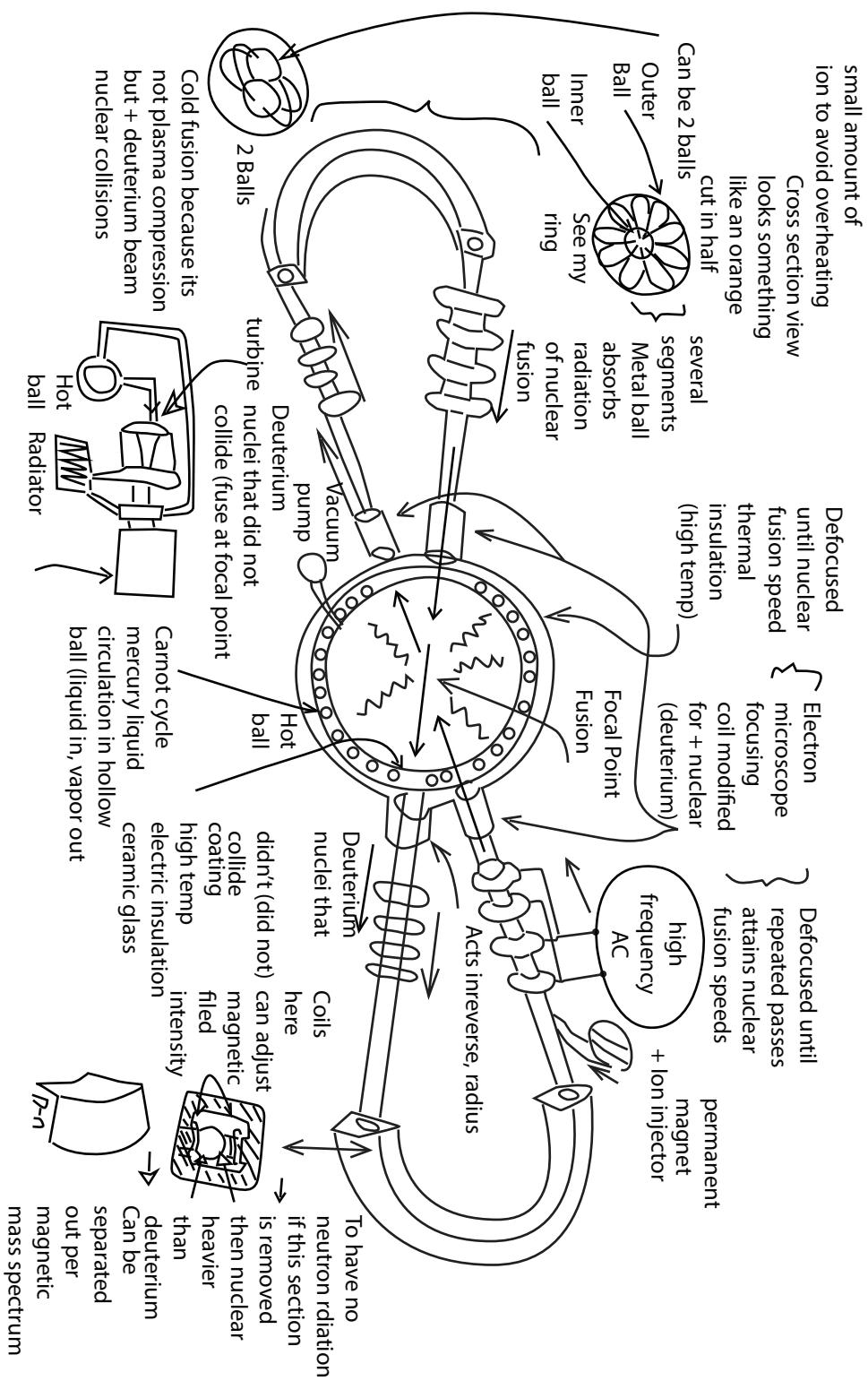


Millions of degrees for iceball blast laser. So the mass expands filling the entire bell volume at millions of degrees $^{\circ}$ but the density is very low that low density keeps the bell chamber from melting.

In contrast both nuclear fission and chemical burn rockets have a very high chamber gas pressure; density \rightarrow results in very low exhaust speed.

← $M_1 V_1 = M_2 V_2$ →
↑
Exceeds Solar Wind Speeds! without damage to the bell chamber

One Segment Nuclear Cold Fusion

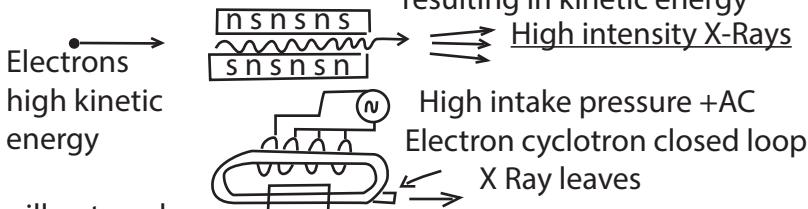


X Ray Collimator

Nuclear Fusion

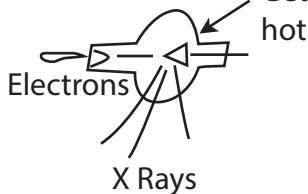
Why X-Rays? packs a more energetic wallop on deuterium pellet.

What a collimator is (electro cullimator) causes electron to move resulting in kinetic energy



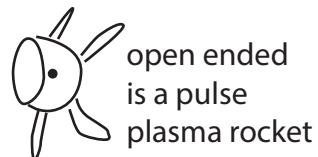
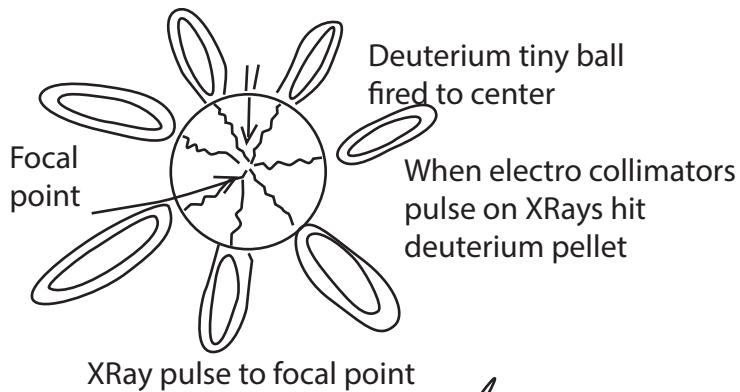
Why this will not work

Gets too hot



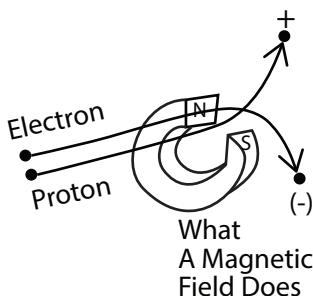
Collimator Off when on X-Ray pulse

eliminates metal collector hence no collector heatup problem



Weapons builders go fly a kite. This is for the peaceful harnessing of nuclear energy only.

The Bevatron Existed In The 1950's - Its Old Hat



The charge of protons and electrons are equal in magnitude

Proton Rest Mass = $1.673E^{-27}$ Kilogram

$+21.60E^{-19}$ coulomb \rightarrow Proton

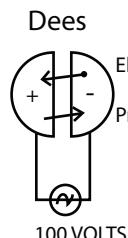
Electron Rest Mass = $9.109E^{-31}$ Kilogram

$-21.60E^{-19}$ coulomb \rightarrow Proton

Opposite in sign (+)

electron mass is $\frac{1}{1536}$ of proton mass

For an electron in a vacuum velocity across 100 volts

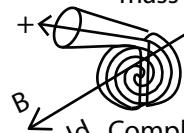
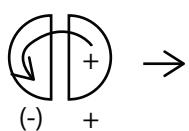


$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(1.6E^{-19}\text{coulomb})(100\text{ VOLTS})}{9.1xE^{-31}\text{kg}(\text{Electron Mass})}}$$

5 million = 9 hundred thousand Meters/Sec

Dees in a vacuum
This is how the Dees work

For proton speed substitute proton mass here



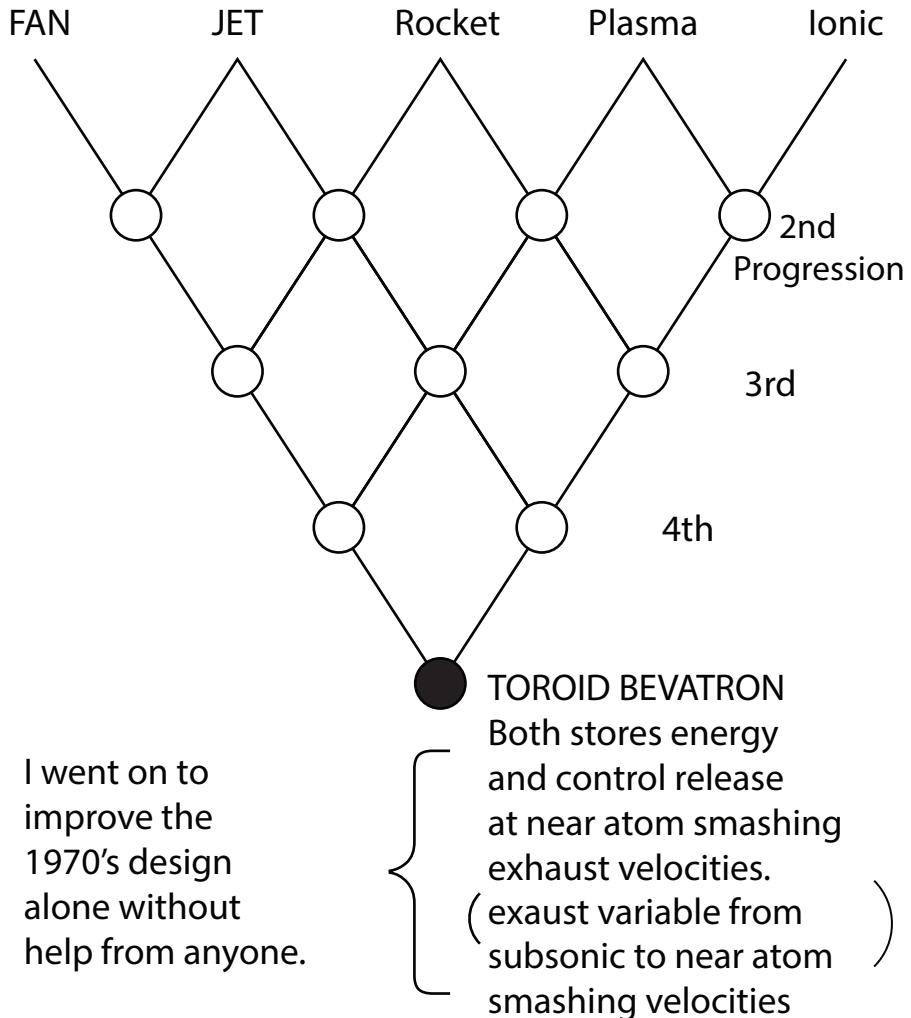
Many $\sim\sim\sim$ polarity reversals

Complex the protons get slung out

Because its high frequency ac the polarity reverses the magnetic field acts like a diode giving a preferred direction

What's new about the toroid bevatron is weight reduction for use as a propulsion device - not as an atom smasher it should not be used to smash atoms therefore keep proton exit speeds below atom smashing speeds.

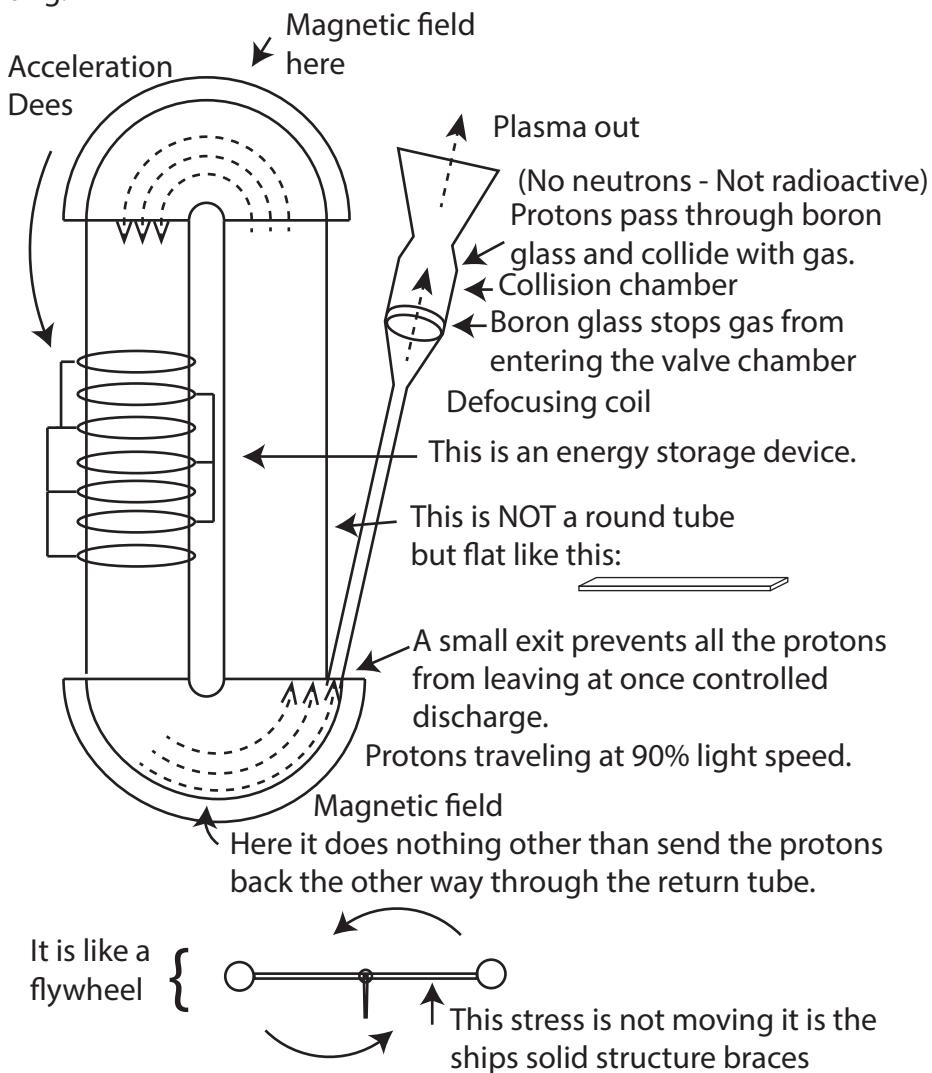
The Propulsion Motor Matrix



Each circle is a propulsion motor design I left in the hands of the ex mayor of Grand Prairie, Texas in the 1970's.

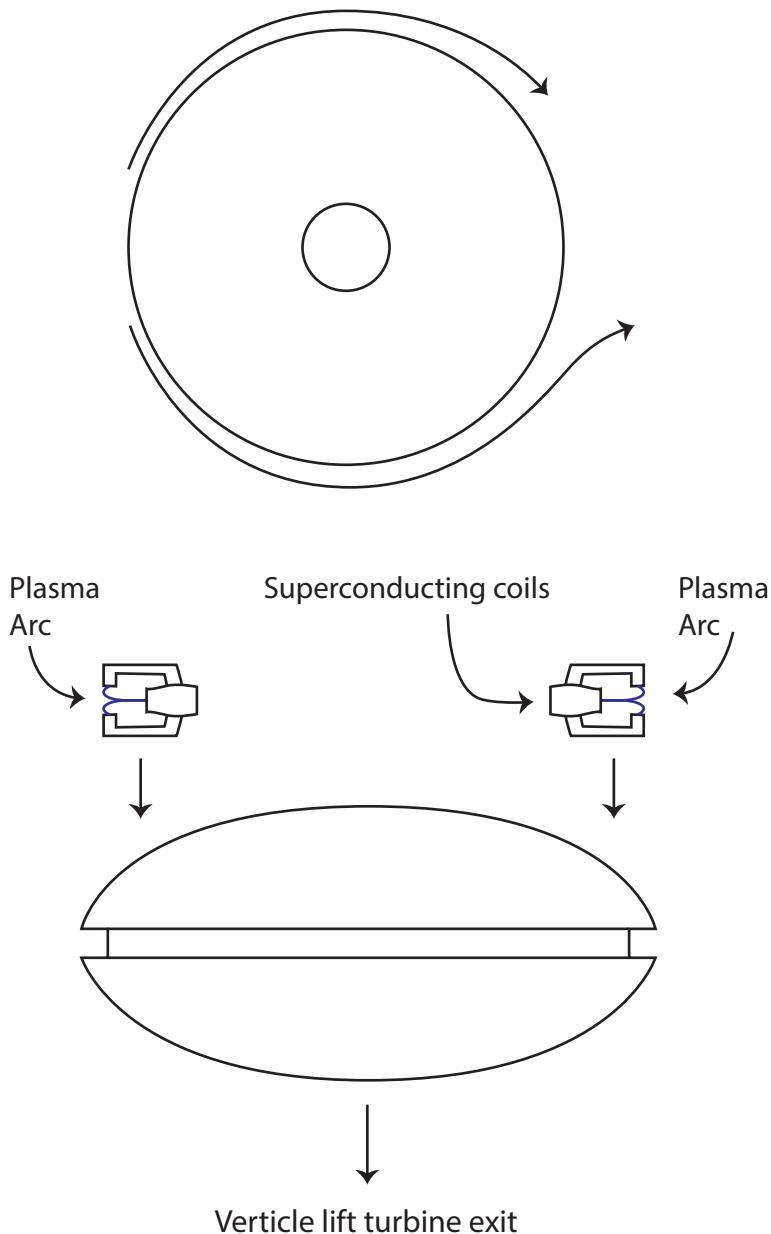
Cyclotron Drive

Boron glass is transparent to high speed protons that pass through it. Boron glass stops gas molecules from entering into the cyclotron. This means high speed proton collisions substitutes for chemical burn in the gas collision chamber where the plasma exits like a rocket nozzle. Think of the cyclotron as a big flywheel with the protons spinning very rapidly but released gradually through the boron glass. The electron gun is a simple hot rod that maintains ship neutrality by letting electrons escape to balance escaping protons. So what? No neutrons. It's not radioactive at all. In contrast the fission nuclear rocket is highly radioactive when operating.



Hamburger shaped Flying Saucer

UFO with plasma arc forward thrust.

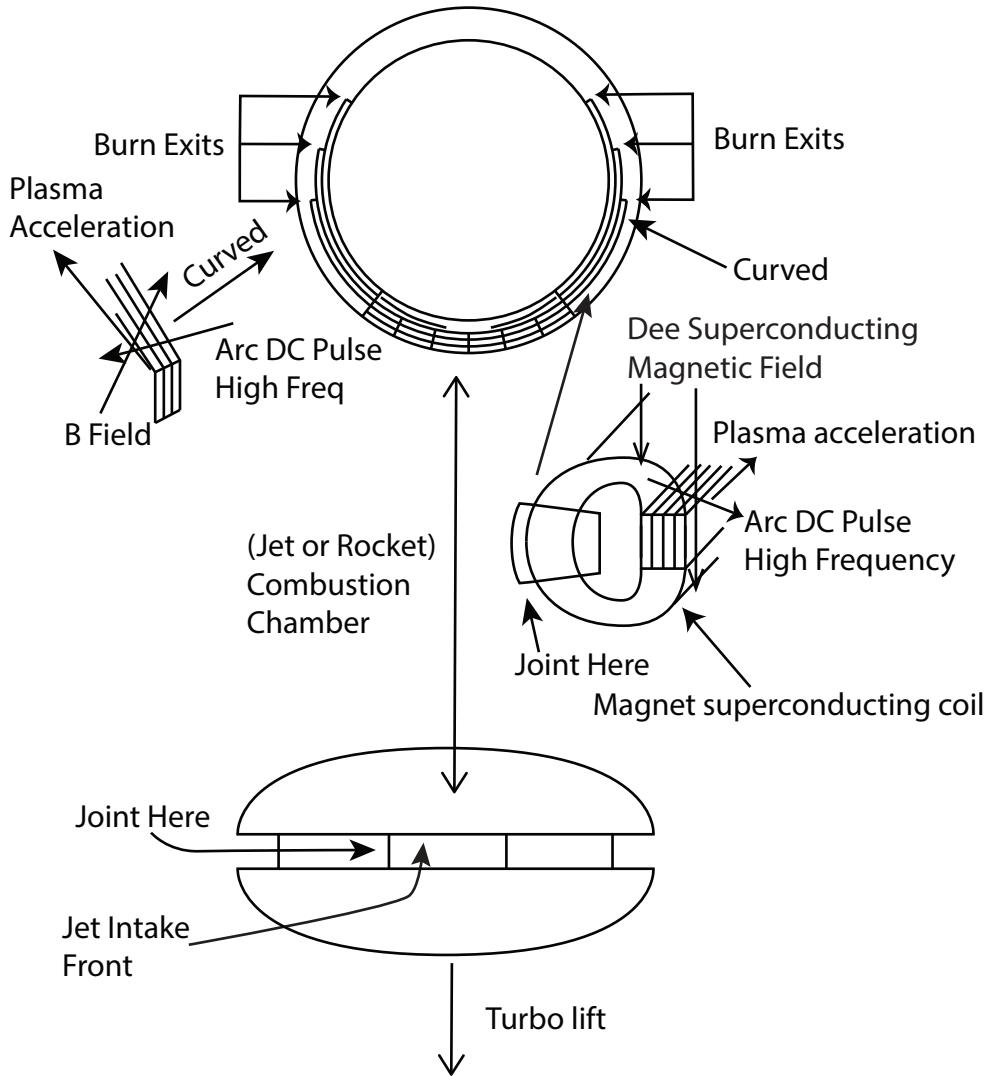


Polywave coil on/off

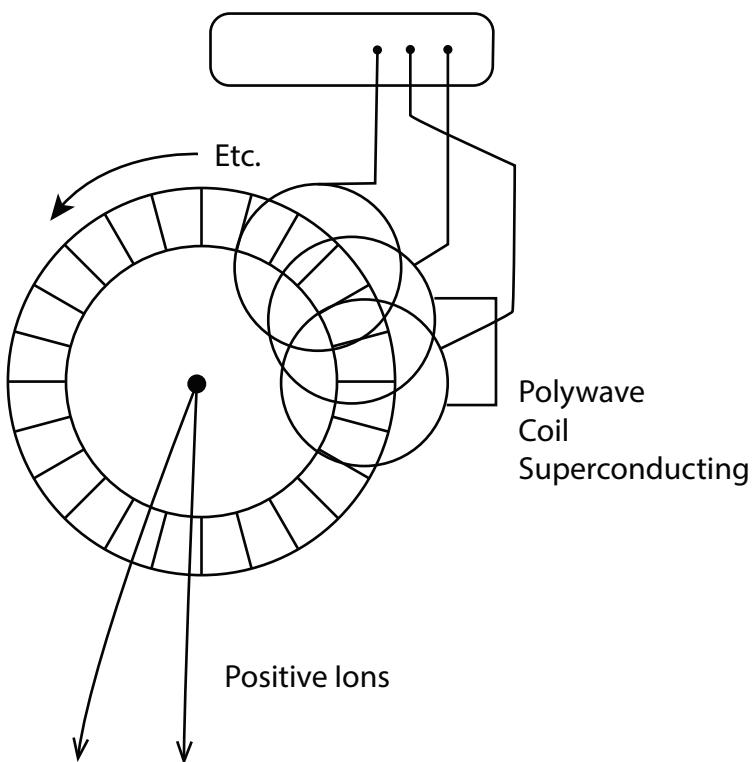
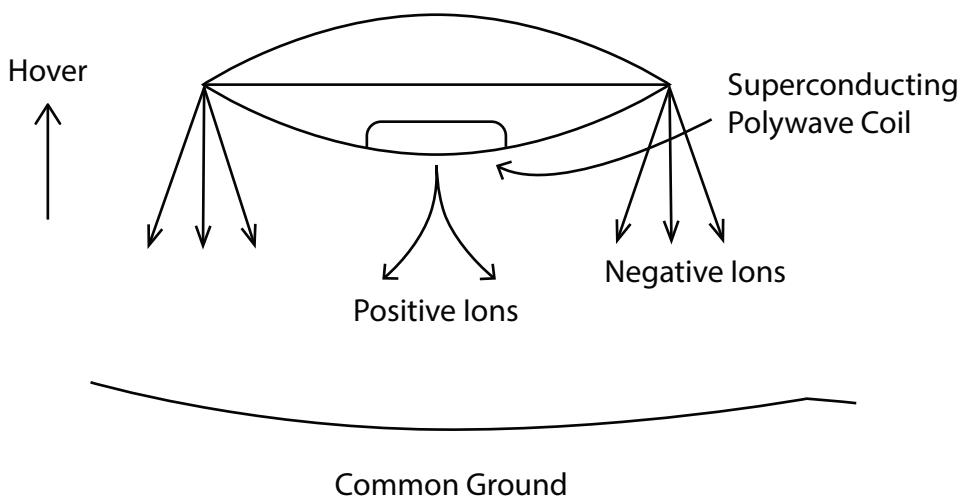
As electric train suspension (magnetic) were used to accelerate a plasma left side and right side at the same direction very fast.

Hamburger-Shaped Flying Saucer

The jet or rocket burn turns into plasma by DC high frequency pulse (arc) which gets accelerated by a superconducting DC magnet.



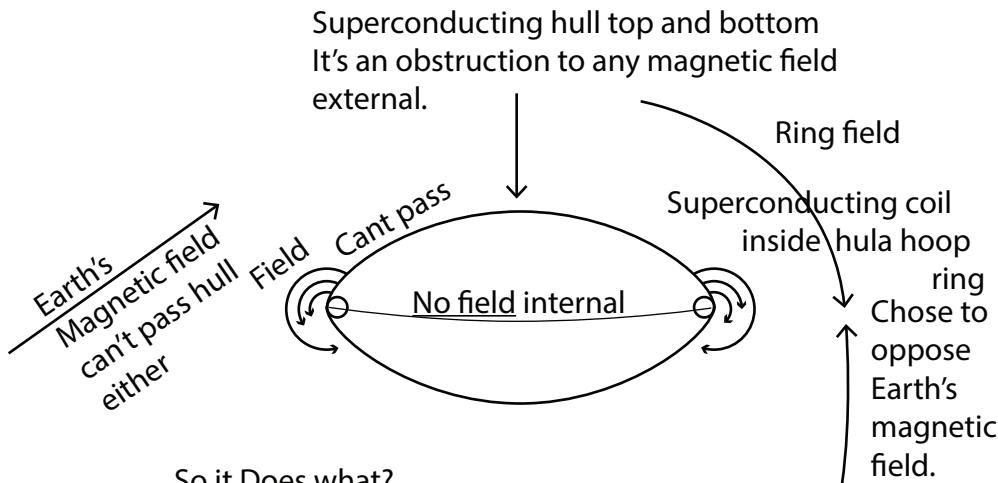
The Flying Saucer Hover Concept



The Magnetic Field Repels, Interacts
To Push The Saucer Away From The Ground
If The Traveling Wave (Polywave Spins Fast)
(Radio Frequencies)

The Superconductive UFO

Frank Scully's 1950 flying saucer before meddler's (US Gov) changed his book.



So it Does what?

The external field in opposition to Earth's magnetic field if the current in the coil direction is chosen to be oppose.

The lift intensifies! Why? Because it can't close loop through the hull so there is a lot of field external in opposition to the earth's magnetic field.

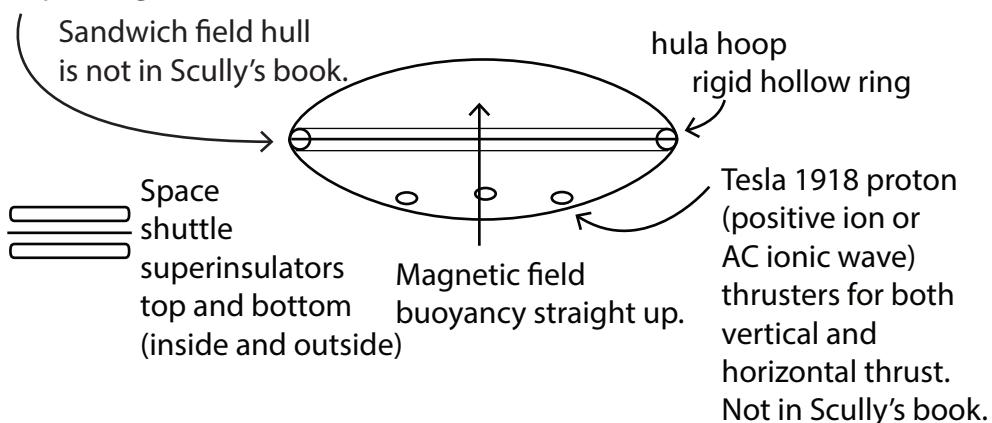
Side note: Why in the presence of a super conducting coil things seem lighter? The reason is common substances fall into categories. Ferromagnetic and diamagnetic. The Ferno magnetic substances range from weakly attractive to strongly attractive. The diamagnetic substances excluding super conductors are all of them weakly repelled by an external permanent magnetic field. The strongest of the weak room temperature substance is the element Bismuth. In the presence of a strong super conducting coil the magnetic field intensity has been used to float in mid air an adult human body.

The Superconductive UFO

Frank Scully's 1950 flying saucer before meddler's (US Gov) changed his book. Scully two inputs - (1) Secret experiments (2) On site eye witness crash sites (3). All three within a 22 mile radius [Aztec, Roswell, Framing]. Output result is a best selling book and Hollywood science fiction.

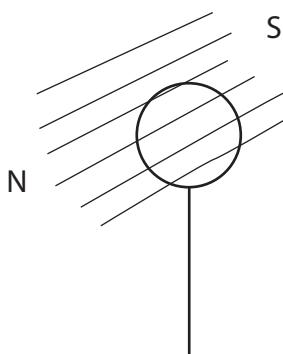
Flying saucer was simple lens shape on his fantasy book (cover page) came down like a feather no power. He talked about magnetic field propulsion.

Power? The real crash was a secret military vehicle but Solar panel and Frank Scully described a hoax alien saucer by accident fuel cell with H₂ that would be for real if built repelling the global in the hula magentic field. hoop storage.

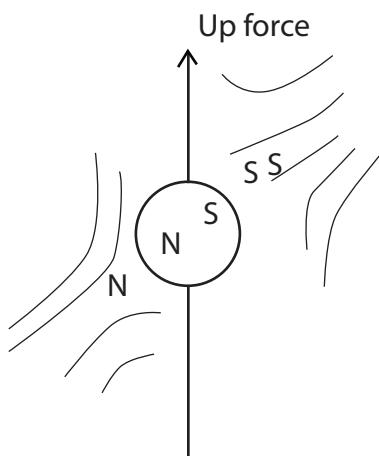


Los Alamos 1998 superconductor hull is buoyant upwards by repelling earth's global magnetic field (causing the field to curve around the saucer). How the superconductor is cooled - electronically by a solid state heat pump invented in the 1980s - Cella di Peltier. How intense the vertical lift is a function of square meter hull surface. For example one square mile can lift the weight of the Empire State Building by repelling the earth's magnetic field - forcing the field to bend around it. Entirely built by materials and production process non-existent (1950) but now is possible (2018). Scully influenced "Forbidden Planet," "This Island Earth" and other alien flying saucer fiction.

How Magnetic Buoyancy is Achieved

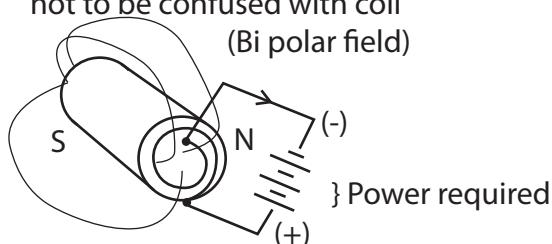


At above superconduction temperatures the hull skin passes earth's magnetic field. No lift.

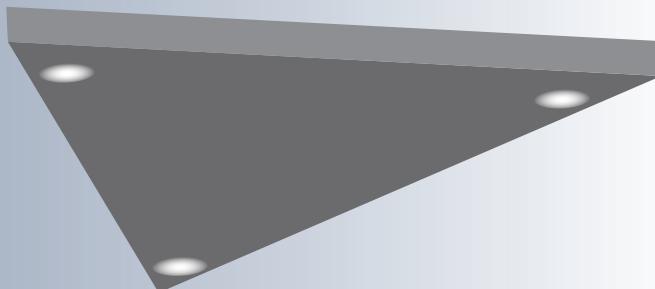


At superconductor the magnetic north induces a magnetic north (no power required) the same magnetic south (no power required) the ball moves from higher magnetic field intensity to lower (straight up) why? Because superconductor causes the electrons in the superconductor metal to spin in a way that north vs north and south vs south pole. Like poles repel.

not to be confused with coil
(Bi polar field)



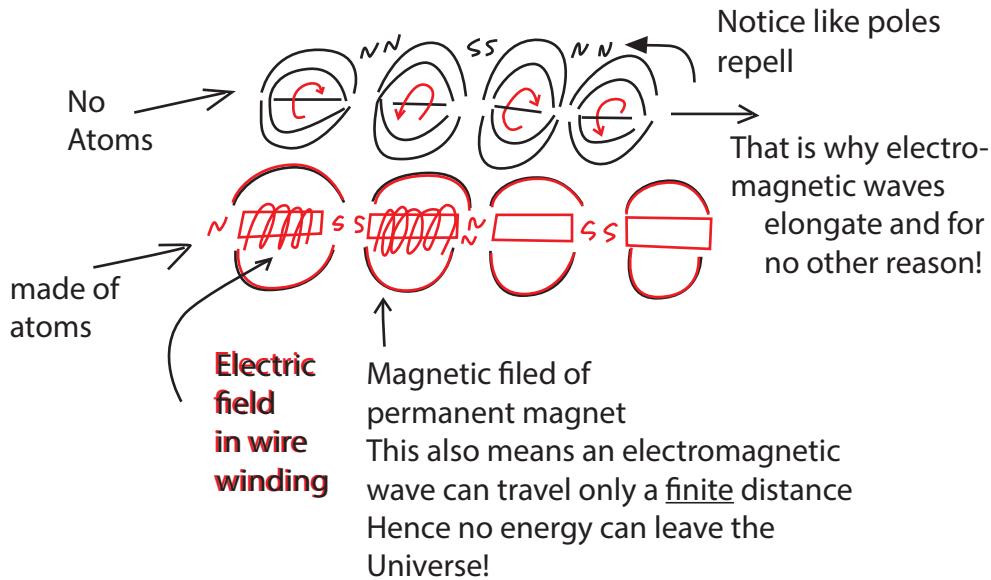
Could The Traingle UFO Be Superconducting?



Basically a superconductor repels external permanent magnetic fields because the external magnetic field induces a like pole induction in the superconductor and like poles repel. The force is away from magnetic field high intensity toward low magnetic field intensity. Because the earth's magnetic field is extremely weak, the super conductor must be extremely light and large, covered inside and out with super insulators. That discovery was made when the first superconductor was made to suspend in mid air above a permanent magnet in the early 20th Century. That creates the suspicion the triangular UFO's after the best superconductors were discovered in the 1990's are really military experimentation in magnetic field buoyancy.

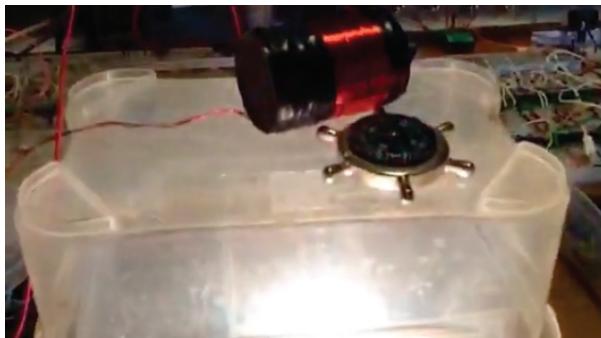
One Electromagnetic Wave Is A Bullet (Magnetic Field)

electromagnetic wave
train traveling at the speed of light



Electromagnetic waves elongate because like magnetic poles repel at light speed the passage of time is close to zero in an electromagnetic wave train. It's like a glass window that takes millions of years to ooze down into a puddle. Einstein did not like the Big Bang theory and it wasn't his idea to propose it. It's because the whole Electro magnetic wave train is traveling in the same direction. Like Spock taking a shit in a spaceship traveling at light speed. It takes him billions of years to wipe his own ass.

A Non-Detectable Magnetic Field



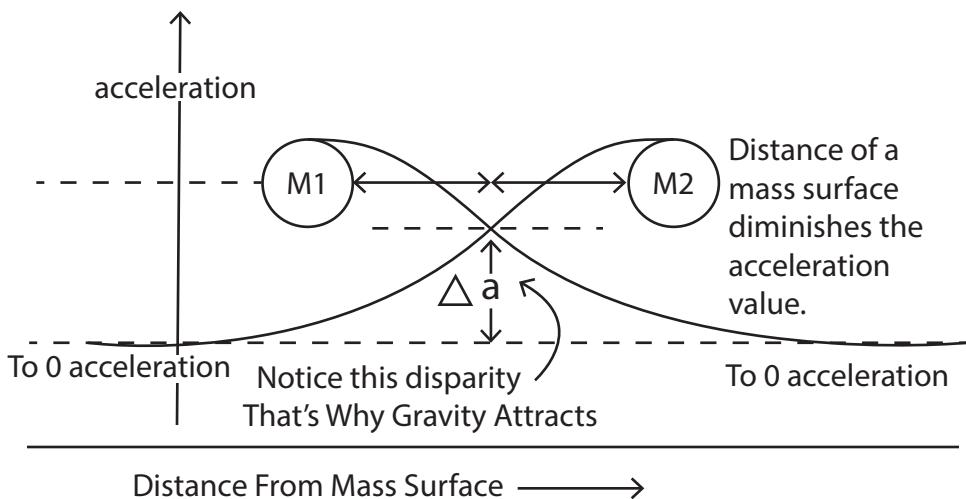
This experiment merits a Nobel prize in Physics. It demonstrates a non detectable magnetic field. Notice the compass doesn't move but DC current is flowing through the coil. Then drawing on physics equations it can be proved the energy to accelerate a mass or decelerate the same mass is equal to the energy added to or taken from a magnetic field not detectable by compass.



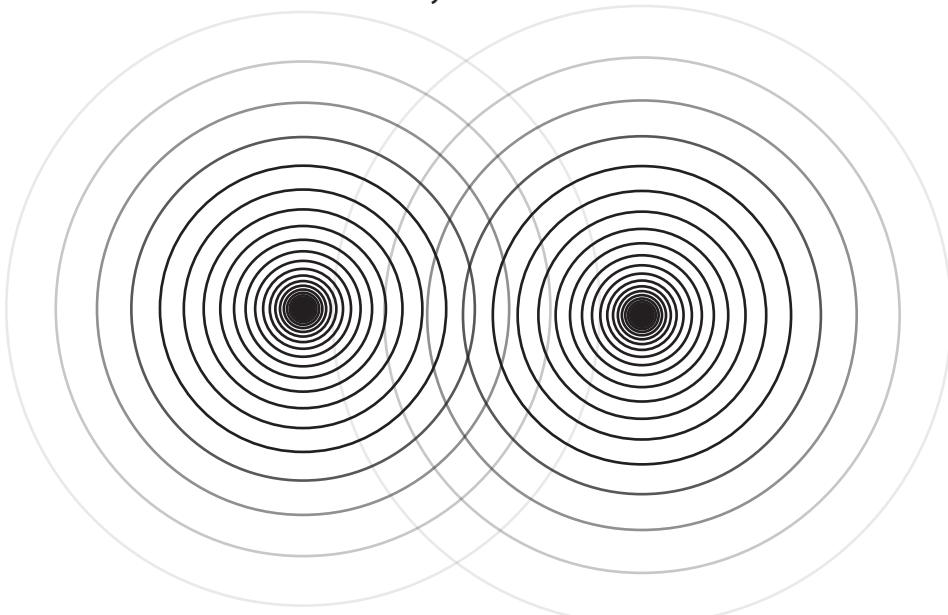
Notice when the magnet is facing in opposition to earth's magnetic poles like a super conductor plate north toward north and south toward south what happens? An upward repulsion force tilts the balance. When the magnet is made to point where opposite poles align the balance is a down. Remember the best super conductor conducts a thousand times more current than a copper wire. So that confirms Frank Skully's magnetic propulsion theory.

Gravity Is A Monopolar Attractive Energy Field
(A Created Entity).

It Can Be Thought Of As A Standing Wave



Gravity surrounds any mass even as small as one plank constant. That's why light bends around a big mass but the mass has to be very big or massive to be noticeable. Space curvature is a misnomer for the curvature around the mass where the acceleration value reads the same. It can be illustrated by:



The more intense around masses there is attractive overlap. In the illustration the darker area is more intense, then fading to transparent with distance.

Artificial Gravity Flying Saucer For Low Gravity Moons

X

X

X

The airlock was in the
rotating section - like
hopping on a merry-go-
round or off.

Spun

Low Gravity
Icy Moon

Big Jupiter Looking

Extrasolar World

Telescopic Center
Section No Spin

Artificial Gravity
(Centrifugal Force)

High
Clearance

Artificial Gravity Spin

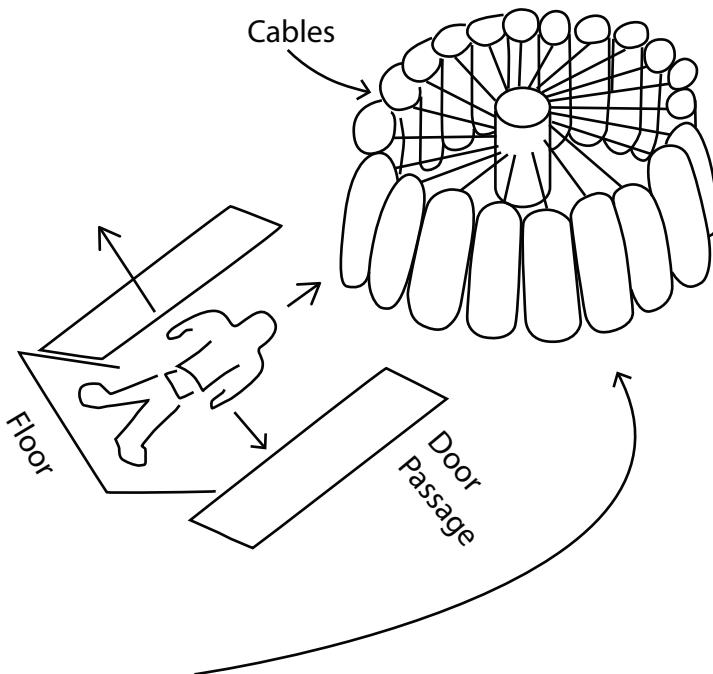
Retractable
Robust

For long stays on low gravity worlds.

Artificial Gravity Spin

Artificial gravity (spin) diminish vertigo by increasing radius from center of spin causing the feeling increasing similar to real gravity inside the spaceship.

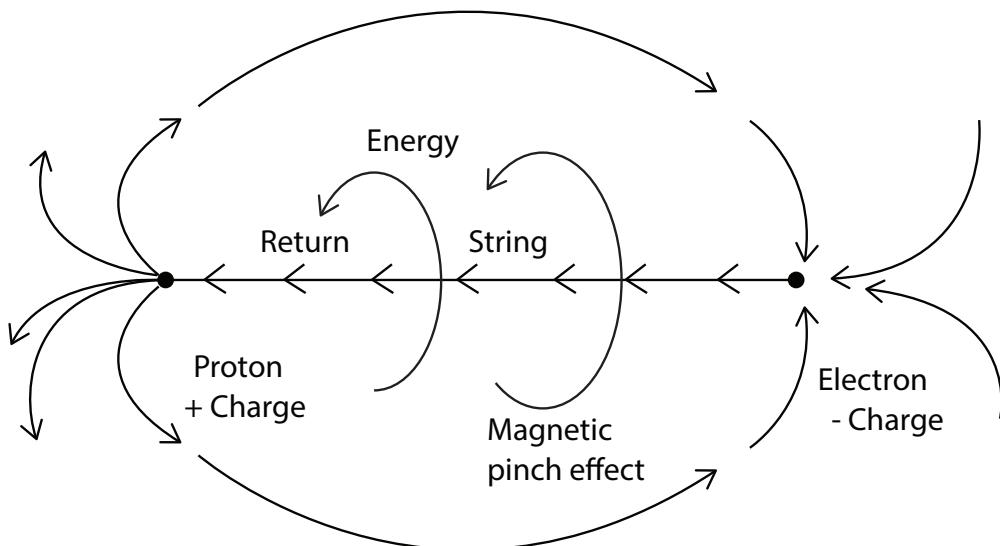
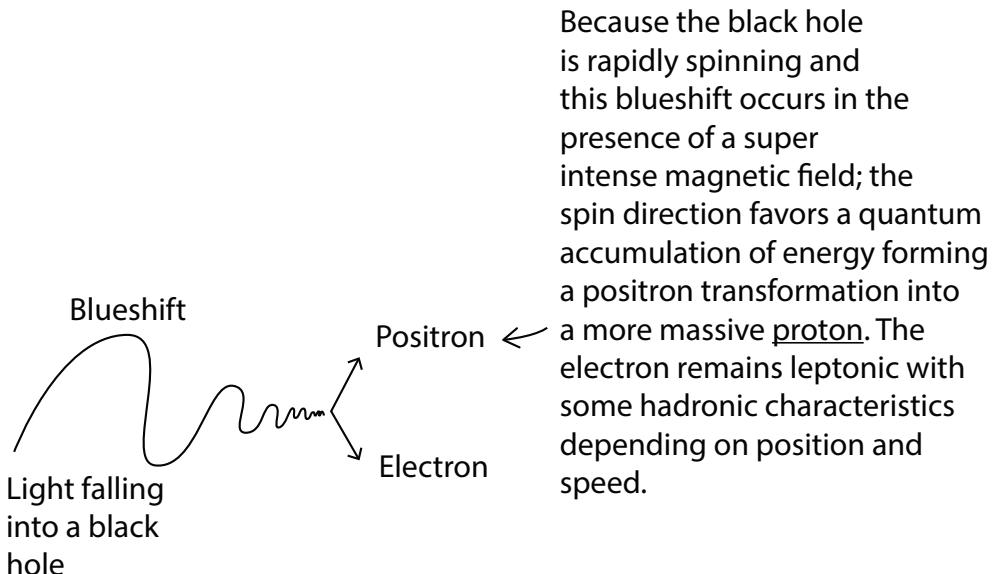
It's just a huge assembly
for the spin radius to be big.



Hence modules lobbed into orbit connected in this arrangement results in an orbit to orbit interplanetary spaceship designed to door link so the occupants can walk erect from module to module.

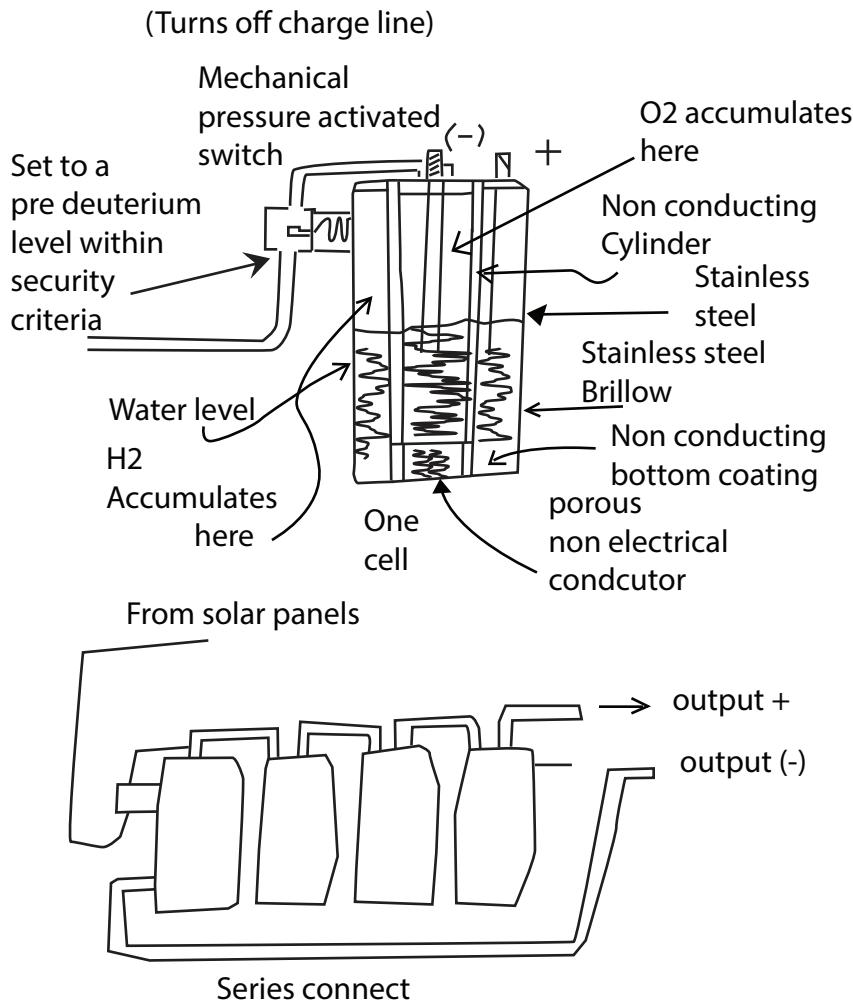
Electric Field String

The universe can be compared to a hologram without being that per se. Here is an electric field string. Strings closed loop form up and down quarks.



The magnetic field blowout at opposite ends of a black hole is like a repulsive spring for plasma making a black hole a messy eater. At the center of the universe the black hole is so big what falls in is in balance with what falls out - like an automatic valve on James Watt steam engine.

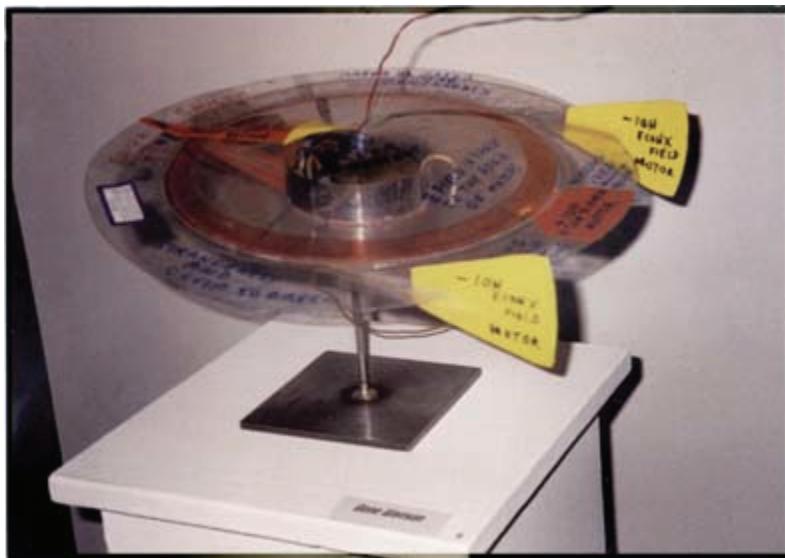
Maintenance Free Battery - Can't Overcharge - Last hundreds of years



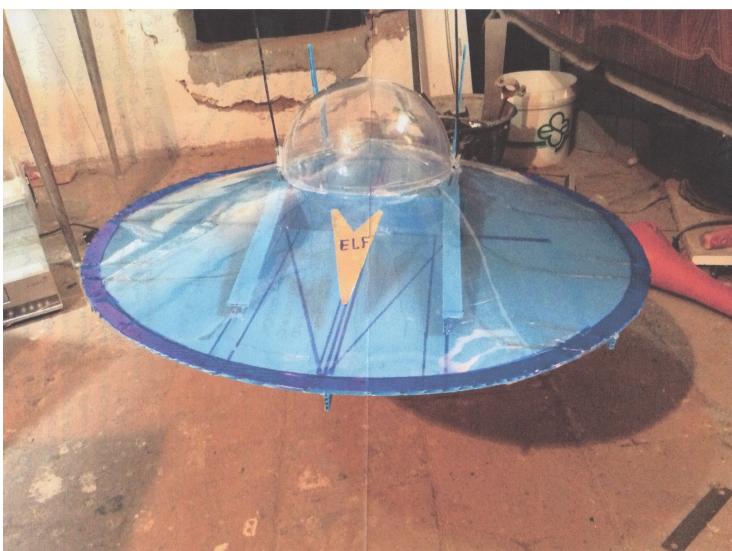
It's a modified fuel cell
No gas output - no water input
The charge current pressure
Dis-connects. The output current
does not dis-connect.

Lifter Lab Models (Electrohydrodynamics)

(1)



(2)



1. An early model on display from 1995 named the UFO Forefield Motor.
2. UFO LAB MOTOR Electromagnetic Wave Plasma Low Frequency
The sustained thrust is straight forward acceleration. Tested OK. No air intake. No exhaust. No ground effect lift.

Lifter Lab Models (Electrohydrodynamics)

(3)



(4)



3. ELF UFO Delta Wing Motor. Works. No air intake No exhaust. Accelerates straight forward.

4. Tubular Configuration - Faraday Motor UFO ELF design variant. Works. It's a solid state device. Accelerates straight forward. The motor is inbedded in the hull itself.

Lifter Lab Models (Electrohydrodynamics)

(5)



(6)



5. Saucer Configuration - AC Ionic Wave. Accelerates straight forward.

6. Saucer Configuration - AC Ionic Wave. Accelerates straight forward.

Lifter Lab Models (Electrohydrodynamics)

(7)



(8)



7. Saucer configuration - AC Ionic Wave. It accelerates straight forward. Those strips in the picture are functional modified bevatron dees. A motor design predicted by the propulsion matrix I actually built and got a sustained thrust from. It accelerates straight forward.

8. Saucer configuration - AC Ionic Wave. Vertical lift.

Lifter Lab Models (Electrohydrodynamics)

(9)



(10)

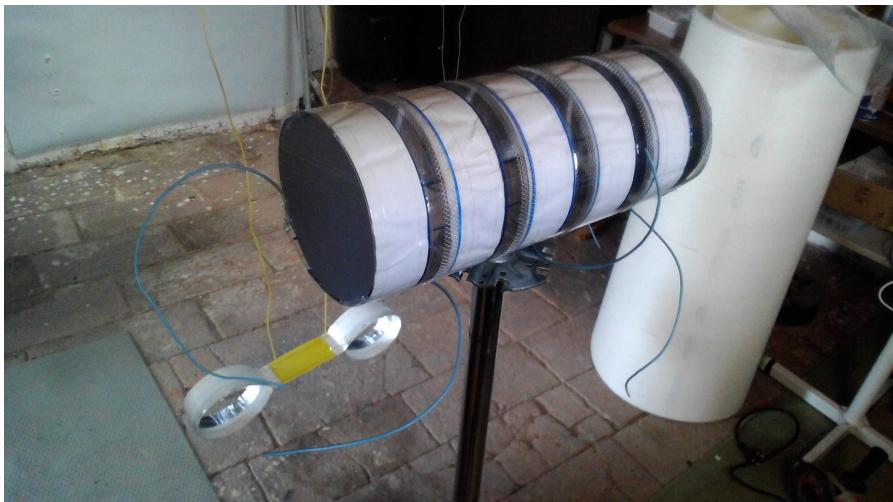


9. Cone Shape configuartion. AC Ionic Wave Ring.

10. Spiral configuartion.

Lifter Lab Models (Electrohydrodynamics)

(11)



(12)



11 & 12. Cylindrical configuration. AC Ionic Wave.

Lifter Lab Models (Electrohydrodynamics)

(13)



(14)



13. Single wing configuration. Forward motion.

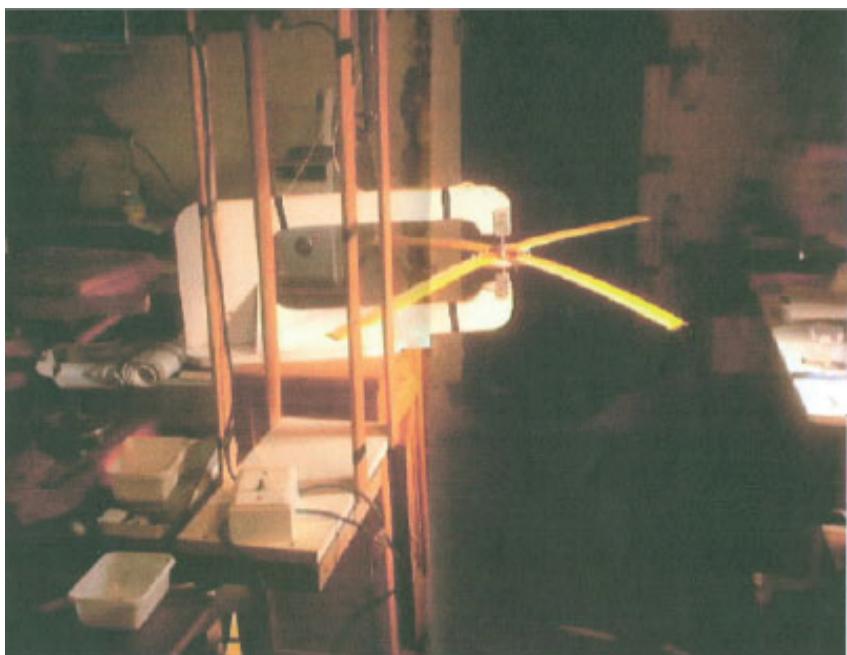
14. The stack configuration has significant static thrust increase and more efficient electric power conversion resulting in vertical lift.

Lifter Lab Models (Electrohydrodynamics)

(15)



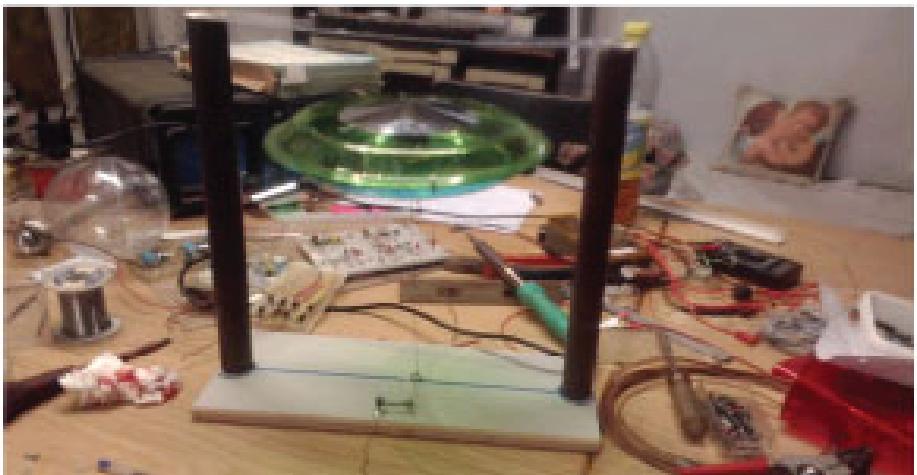
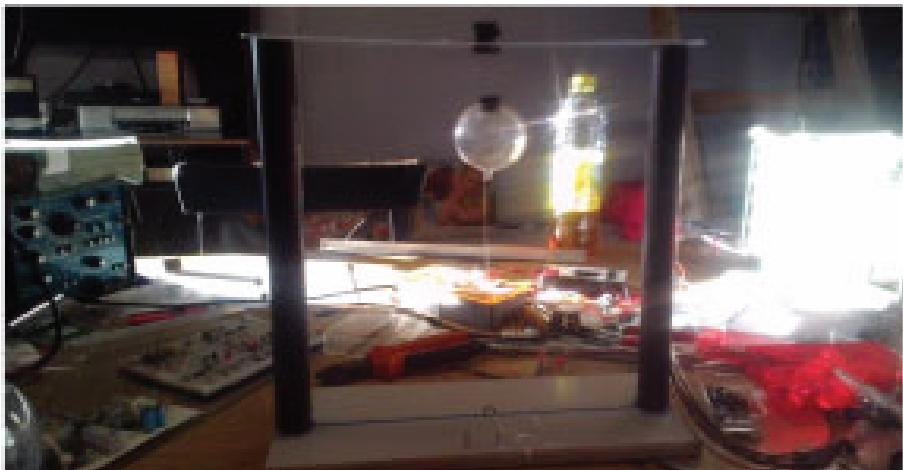
(16)



15. Transparent ball experiment.

16. Ionic helicopter wings that has spinning motion.

Lab: Magnetic Experiments



Glossary

AC/DC: alternating current/direct current.

aerodynamic: of or relating to aerodynamics: aerodynamic forces.

Aerial Tel-Automaton: a wireless airship proposed by Nikola Tesla.

aerodynamic: of or relating to aerodynamics: aerodynamic forces or of or having a shape that reduces the drag from air moving past: the plane has a more aerodynamic shape.

aerospike engine: The aerospike engine is a type of rocket engine that maintains its aerodynamic efficiency across a wide range of altitudes. It is a member of the class of altitude compensating nozzle engines. A vehicle with an aerospike engine uses 25–30% less fuel at low altitudes, where most missions have the greatest need for thrust.

aileron: is a hinged light control surface usually part of the trailing edge of each wing of a fixed-wing aircraft.

Aircraft principal axes: in flight is free to rotate in three dimensions: yaw, nose left or right about an axis running up and down; pitch, nose up or down about an axis running from wing to wing; and roll, rotation about an axis running from nose to tail. The axes are alternatively designated as vertical, transverse, and longitudinal respectively.

afterburner: an auxiliary burner fitted to the exhaust system of a turbojet engine to increase thrust.

americium: the chemical element of atomic number 95, a radioactive metal of the actinide series (Symbol:Am)

americium-242m: a radioisotope of the americium that could be useful for some application, like the nuclear reactor for space propulsion proposed by C. Rubbia.

ampere: a unit of electric current equal to a flow of one coulomb per second.

antigravity: a hypothetical force opposing gravity.

arc discharge: is an electrical breakdown of gas that produces an ongoing plasma discharge, resulting from a current through normally nonconductive media such as air.

avalanche: a cumulative process in which fast-moving ion or electron generates further ions and electrons by collision.

axial compressor: is a machine that can continuously pressurize gases.

B Field: magnetic induction or flux density.

bank: a set or series of similar things, especially electrical or electronic devices, grouped together in rows; battery bank.

bevatron: a synchrotron used to accelerate protons to energies in the billion electron-volt range.

Glossary

bismuth: is a chemical element with the symbol Bi and atomic number 83. Bismuth expands upon solidification; this unusual property makes it useful in type-metal alloys and for castings. At a fraction of a degree above absolute zero (-273.15°C), bismuth becomes a superconductor - a material that can conduct electricity without resistance. All materials not ferromagnetic are weakly repulsive. Bismuth is more strongly weakly repulsive.

brush: a piece of carbon or metal serving as an electrical contact with a moving part in a motor or alternator.

Buoyant craft or aerostat: or lighter than air craft with a combination of gas inside and propulsion. Also called an aerostat, airship, dirigible.

capacitor: a device used to store an electric charge, consisting of one or more pairs of conductors separated by an insulator.

Carnot cycle: is a theoretical thermodynamic cycle proposed by Nicolas Léonard Sadi Carnot in 1824 and expanded by in the 1830s and 1840s. It can be shown that it is the most efficient cycle for converting a given amount of thermal energy into work, or conversely, creating a temperature difference (e.g. refrigeration) by doing a given amount of work.

celestial: positioned in or relating to the sky, or outer space as observed in

astronomy: a celestial body.

centrifugal force: an apparent force that acts outward on a body moving around a center, arising from the body's inertia.

CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research): is a European research organization whose purpose is to operate the world's largest particle physics laboratory.

chassis: the base frame of a motor vehicle or other wheeled conveyance or the outer structural framework of a piece of audio, radio, or computer equipment.

Chinook: The Boeing CH-47 Chinook is an American twin-engined, tandem rotor, heavy-lift helicopter developed by American rotorcraft company Vertol and manufactured by Boeing Vertol. The CH-47 is among the heaviest lifting Western helicopters.

circuit: a complete and closed path around which a circulating electric current can flow or a system of electrical conductors and components forming a complete and closed path.

CO₂ laser: was one of the earliest gas lasers to be developed. It was invented by Kumar Patel of Bell Labs in 1964.

coil: An electromagnetic coil is an electrical conductor such as a wire in the shape of a coil, spiral or helix. Electromagnetic coils are used in electrical engineering, in applications where electric currents interact with magnetic fields.

Glossary

collector: is the part that collects the current you want to control. Used in electrohydrodynamics or ion propelled aircraft.

collimator: a device for producing a parallel beam of rays or radiation.

conductivity: the degree to which a specified material conducts electricity, calculated as the ratio of the current density in the material to the electric field that causes the flow of current. It is the reciprocal of the resistivity.

Corning Glass: Corning incorporated is an American manufacturer of glass, ceramics, and related materials, primarily for industrial and scientific applications.

corona discharge: the glow around a conductor at high potential.

coulomb: the SI unit of electric charge, equal to the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by a current of one ampere.

counterrotate: rotate in opposite directions, especially about the same axis.

Cox Thimble Drome Engine: was used to power small airplanes, model carts.

creep: is charged surface flow.

cyclotron: an apparatus in which charged atomic and subatomic particles are accelerated by an alternating electric field while following an outward spiral or circular path in a magnetic field.

Direct Current (DC): an electric current flowing in one direction only.

Dee: semicircular electrodes, called dees from their shape: each is a D-shaped half of a pillbox.

deuterium: a stable isotope of hydrogen with a mass approximately twice that of the usual isotope.(Symbol: D) Deuterium atoms have a neutron as well as a proton in the nucleus, and the isotope is present to about 1 part in 6,000 in naturally occurring hydrogen. It is used as a fuel in thermonuclear bombs, and heavy water (D 2O) is used as a moderator in nuclear reactors.

deuterium: a stable isotope of hydrogen with a mass approximately twice that of the usual isotope.(Symbol: D)

Dielectric: is an electrical insulator that can be polarized by an applied electric field.

diode: a semiconductor device with two terminals, typically allowing the flow of current in one direction only or a thermionic tube having two electrodes (an anode and a cathode).

Drake equation: a speculative equation that gives an estimate of the likelihood of discovering intelligent extraterrestrial life in the galaxy. It was formulated by the US astronomer Frank Drake in 1961.

Edison effect: electrons from a hot cathode into a vacuum.

Glossary

ducted fan: is an air moving arrangement whereby a mechanical fan, which is a type of propeller, is mounted within a cylindrical shroud or duct.

electric field: a region around a charged particle or object within which a force would be exerted on other charged particles or objects.

Electric Propulsion (EP): is a class of space propulsion which makes use of electrical power to accelerate a propellant by different possible electrical and/or magnetic means. The main type of EP are electrostatic, electrothermal, and electromagnetic.

electrolysis: chemical decomposition produced by passing an electric current through a liquid or solution containing ions.

electron gun: a device for producing a narrow stream of electrons from a heated cathode.

electron shell: is the outside part of an atom around the atomic nucleus.

electron volt: a unit of energy equal to the work done on an electron in accelerating it through a potential difference of one volt.

Electrohydrodynamics (EHD): It is the study of the motions of ionized particles or molecules and their interactions with electric fields and the surrounding fluid.

ELF Propulsion Experiments: high voltage ionocraft experiments in various configurations by inventor Gene Watson conducted in the years 2013-2018, also called UFO lab motor, or AC ionic wave.

emitter: is the part that releases the current you want to control. Used in electrohydrodynamics or ion-propelled aircraft.

emu: electric multiple unit, electromagnetic unit(s).

Enel: is Italy's largest power company.

entropy: a thermodynamic quantity representing the unavailability of a system's thermal energy for conversion into mechanical work, often interpreted as the degree of disorder or randomness in the system.(Symbol: S)

equilibrium: a state in which opposing forces or influences are balanced: the maintenance of social equilibrium.

Faraday's motor: also called the homopolar motor is electric motor with two magnetic poles, the conductors of which always cut unidirectional lines of magnetic flux by rotating a conductor around a fixed axis so that the conductor is at right angles to a static magnetic field.

ferromagnetic: (of a body or substance) having a high susceptibility to magnetization, the strength of which depends on that of the applied magnetizing field, and that may persist after removal of the applied field. This is the kind of magnetism displayed by iron and is associated with parallel magnetic alignment of neighboring atoms.

Glossary

flywheel: a heavy revolving wheel in a machine that is used to increase the machine's momentum and thereby provide greater stability or a reserve of available power during interruptions in the delivery of power to the machine.

fused: melt (a material or object) with intense heat, especially as to join it with something else.

Fused NaOH: fused sodium hydroxide.

fuselage: the main body of an aircraft.

fusion: short for nuclear fusion. Fusion power is a primary area of research in plasma physics.

G-force: a unit of gravitational force equal to that exerted by the earth's gravitational field.

Gay-Lussac's law: a law stating that the volumes of gases undergoing a reaction at constant pressure and temperature are in a simple ratio to each other and to that of the product.

gear reduction: involves using gears/sprockets/pulleys of two different sizes to work together to create mechanical advantage.

gravity (theory): (1) The force that attracts a body toward the center of the earth, or toward any other physical body having mass. For most purposes Newton's laws of gravity apply, with minor modifications to take the general theory of relativity into account. (2) Inventor Gene Watson considers gravity a standing wave.

ground: electrical connection of a circuit or conductor to the earth.

ground effect vehicle (GEV): is one that attains level flight near the surface of the Earth, making use of the aerodynamic interaction between the wings and the surface known as ground effect.

H1: hydrogen atom

H II: ionized atomic hydrogen, pronounced H-two by astronomers (an H I region being neutral atomic hydrogen, and H2 being molecular hydrogen)

H2: Liquid hydrogen

Hall Effect: the production of a potential difference across an electrical conductor when a magnetic field is applied in a direction perpendicular to that of the flow of current.

Hall-effect thruster (HET): In spacecraft propulsion, a Hall-effect thruster (HET) is a type of ion thruster in which the propellant is accelerated by an electric field.

hadron: a subatomic particle of a type including the baryons and mesons that can take part in the strong interaction.

helium: the chemical element of atomic number 2, an inert gas that is the lightest member of the noble gas series.(Symbol: He)

Glossary

helium 3: the chemical element of atomic number 2, an inert gas that is the lightest member of the noble gas series.(Symbol: He)

Hubble's law: a law stating that the redshifts in the spectra of distant galaxies (and hence their speeds of recession) are proportional to their distance.

hull: the main body of a ship or other vessel, including the bottom, sides, and deck but not the masts, superstructure, rigging, engines, and other fittings.

hydraulics: the branch of science and technology concerned with the conveyance of liquids through pipes and channels, especially as a source of mechanical force or control.

hydraulic motor: is a mechanical actuator that converts hydraulic pressure and flow into torque and angular displacement (rotation).

hypersonic: relating to speeds of more than five times the speed of sound (Mach 5).

incandescent: (of an electric light) containing a filament that glows white-hot when heated by a current passed through it.

Infrared: (of electromagnetic radiation) having a wavelength just greater than that of the red end of the visible light spectrum but less than that of microwaves. Infrared radiation has a wavelength from about 800 nm to 1 mm, and is emitted particularly by heated objects.

interstellar: occurring or situated between stars: interstellar travel.

International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER): is an international nuclear fusion research and engineering project, which is currently building the world's largest experimental tokamak nuclear fusion reactor adjacent to the Cadarache facility in the south of France.

ion: an atom or molecule with a net electric charge due to the loss or gain of one or more electrons.

Ionization: is the process by which an atom or a molecule acquires a negative or positive charge by gaining or losing electrons, often in conjunction with other chemical changes.

Ion-propelled aircraft or Lifters: An ionocraft or ion-propelled aircraft is an aircraft that uses electrohydrodynamics (EHD) to provide lift or thrust in the air without requiring any combustion or moving parts.

/sp, ISP, Scientific Impulse: is a way to describe the efficiency of rocket and jet engines. It represents the force with respect to the amount of propellant used per unit time.

kinetic energy: energy that a body possesses by virtue of being in motion.

Glossary

joule: the SI unit of work or energy, equal to the work done by a force of one newton when its point of application moves one meter in the direction of action of the force, equivalent to one 3600th of a watt-hour.

Large Hadron Collider: The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the highest-energy particle collider ever made. It was built by the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) from 1998 to 2008.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory: a US federally-funded research laboratory where nuclear fusion experiments are being carried out using lasers.

lepton: a subatomic particle, such as an electron, muon, or neutrino, that does not take part in the strong interaction.

Lifter: another name for an ion-propelled aircraft.

lithium: the chemical element of atomic number 3, a soft silver-white metal. It is the lightest of the alkali metals.(Symbol: Li) Lithium has important links to nuclear physics.

loop: a complete circuit for an electric current.

Lorentz force: the force that is exerted by a magnetic field on a moving electric charge.

lox (also LOX): liquid oxygen.

louver: each of a set of angled slats or flat strips fixed or hung at regular intervals in a door, shutter, or screen to allow air or light to pass through.

Mach: the ratio of the speed of a body to the speed of sound in the surrounding medium. It is often used with a numeral (as Mach 1, Mach 2, etc.) to indicate the speed of sound, twice the speed of sound, etc.

magnetohydrodynamics: the branch of physics that studies the behavior of an electrically conducting fluid such as a plasma or molten metal acted on by a magnetic field.

Marconi, Guglielmo (1874–1937): Italian electrical engineer; the father of radio. In 1912, Marconi produced a continuously oscillating wave, essential for the transmission of sound. He went on to develop shortwave transmission over long distances. Nobel Prize for Physics (1909), shared with Carl Braun.

mass: the quantity of matter that a body contains, as measured by its acceleration under a given force or by the force exerted on it by a gravitational field.

megohm: a unit of electrical resistance equal to one million ohms.

milliampere: one thousandth of an ampere, a measure for small electric currents.

Glossary

Mountain Creek Lake: is a reservoir located 8 miles (13 km) southwest of downtown Dallas, Texas (USA) in the Mountain Creek area of the city. The defunct Naval Air Station Dallas (Hensley Field), now an Armed Forces Reserve Center, is located on the northern shore of the lake. Mountain Creek Lake Park is on the lake's southeastern and southwestern edges.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Headquarters: located a few blocks from the U.S. Capitol building, is the leadership nerve center for the agency's activities.

nozzle (rocket): A rocket engine nozzle is a propelling nozzle (usually of the de Laval type) used in a rocket engine to expand and accelerate the combustion gases produced by burning propellants so that the exhaust gases exit the nozzle at hypersonic velocities.

nuclear fission: Typically, a large nucleus like that of uranium fissions by splitting into two smaller nuclei, along with a few neutrons, the release of heat energy (kinetic energy of the nuclei), and gamma rays.

Nuclear Engine for Rocket Vehicle Application (NERVA): was a nuclear thermal rocket engine development program that ran for roughly two decades.

nuclear fusion: It is the reaction in which two atoms of hydrogen combine together, or fuse, to form an atom of helium. In the process some of the mass of the hydrogen is converted into energy. Example: Sun or star.

nude: not insulated electric wire.

O₂: the common allotrope of the chemical element oxygen.

Ohm's law: a law stating that electric current is proportional to voltage and inversely proportional to resistance.

open circuit: an electrical circuit that is not complete.

orbital speed: of an astronomical body or object (e.g. planet, moon, artificial satellite, spacecraft, or star) is the speed at which it orbits around either the barycenter or, if the object is much less massive than the largest body in the system, its speed relative to that largest body.

oxide: a binary compound of oxygen with another element or group.

particle accelerator: an apparatus for accelerating subatomic particles to high velocities by means of electric or electromagnetic fields. The accelerated particles are generally made to collide with other particles, either as a research technique or for the generation of high-energy X-rays and gamma rays.

payload: equipment, personnel, or satellites carried by a spacecraft.

permanent magnet: a magnet that retains its magnetic properties in the absence of an inducing field or current.

Glossary

piezoelectricity: electric polarization in a substance (especially certain crystals) resulting from the application of mechanical stress.

pinch effect: the constriction of a plasma through which a large electric current is flowing, caused by the attractive force of the current's own magnetic field.

plug nozzle: The plug nozzle is a type of nozzle which includes a center body or plug around which the working fluid flows. Plug nozzles have applications in aircraft, rockets, and numerous other fluid flows.

plutonium: the chemical element of atomic number 94, a dense silvery radioactive metal of the actinide series, used as a fuel in nuclear reactors and as an explosive in nuclear fission weapons. Plutonium only occurs in trace amounts in nature but is manufactured in nuclear reactors from uranium-238.(Symbol: Pu)

positive ion: a positive central nucleus, where most of the atom's mass is concentrated, and one or more negative electrons.

positron: a subatomic particle with the same mass as an electron and a numerically equal but positive charge.

porous: (of a rock or other material) having minute spaces or holes through which liquid or air may pass.

power plant: an installation where electrical power is generated for distribution or an engine or other apparatus that provides power for a machine, building, etc.

propellant mass fraction: is the ratio between the propellant mass and the initial mass of the vehicle.

pulse detonation engine (PDE): is a type of propulsion system that uses detonation waves to combust the fuel and oxidizer mixture. The engine is pulsed because the mixture must be renewed in the combustion chamber between each detonation wave and the next.

pulsed operation of lasers: refers to any laser not classified as continuous wave, so that the optical power appears in pulses of some duration at some repetition rate.

rarefied: (of air, especially that at high altitudes) of lower pressure than usual; thin.

rebalser: a half capacitor where electrons bounce up and down like water balls on a hot skillet to do to the positive and negative ionic molecules the inverse of what the emitter did with our slowing down gas flow above it. A term by inventor Gene Watson while conducting his ion Lifter experiments.

refractory: resistant to a process or stimulus: some granules are refractory to secretory stimuli.

Glossary

rest mass: the mass of a body when at rest.

Rocket-powered aircraft: is an aircraft that uses a rocket engine for propulsion, sometimes in addition to airbreathing jet engines.

rudder: aircraft rudder or a vertical airfoil pivoted from the horizontal stabilizer of an aircraft, for controlling movement around the vertical axis.

semiconductor: a solid substance that has a conductivity between that of an insulator and that of most metals, either due to the addition of an impurity or because of temperature effects. Devices made of semiconductors, notably silicon, are essential components of most electronic circuits.

sine wave: is a mathematical curve that describes a smooth periodic oscillation. A sine wave is a continuous wave.

Skylon (spacecraft): is a design for a single-stage-to-orbit spaceplane by the British company Reaction Engines Limited (REL), using SABRE, a combined-cycle, air-breathing rocket propulsion system, potentially reusable for 200 flights.

sodium: the chemical element of atomic number 11, a soft silver-white reactive metal of the alkali metal group.(Symbol: Na)

sodium hydroxide: a strongly alkaline white deliquescent compound used in many industrial processes, e.g., the manufacture of soap and paper.

spike: In electronics is a pulse of very short duration in which a rapid increase in voltage is followed by a rapid decrease.

square wave: a periodic wave that varies abruptly in amplitude between two fixed values, spending equal times at each.

static thrust: is defined as the amount of thrust produced by a propeller which is located stationary to the earth.

strangeness: figurative speaking, a term by inventor Gene Watson in his ion Lifter experiments to describe electron flow perpendicular to charged molecule flow above the rebalser to and from the charged molecule flow to the rebalser surface area.

steady state: an unvarying condition in a physical process, esp. as in the theory that the universe is eternal and maintained by constant creation of matter. The steady state theory postulates that the universe maintains a constant average density, with more matter continuously created to fill the void left by galaxies that are receding from one another. The theory has now largely been abandoned in favor of the Big Bang theory and an evolving universe.

step-up transformer: A transformer that increases the voltage from primary to secondary (more secondary winding turns than primary winding turns).

Glossary

stratosphere: the layer of the earth's atmosphere above the troposphere, extending to about 32 miles (50 km) above the earth's surface (the lower boundary of the mesosphere).

string: a hypothetical one-dimensional subatomic particle having the dynamical properties of a flexible loop. • (also cosmic string) (in cosmology) a hypothetical threadlike concentration of energy within the structure of space-time.

subsonic: relating to or flying at a speed or speeds less than that of sound.

superconductivity: the property of zero electrical resistance in some substances at very low absolute temperatures.

superinsulator: is a material that at low temperatures under certain conditions has an infinite resistance and no current will pass through it.

supersonic: involving or denoting a speed greater than that of sound.

teleautomaton: the invention was the first ever radio controlled device in the form of a miniature boat by Nikola Tesla who also proposed a wireless airship called the Aerial Tel-Automaton.

thorium: the chemical element of atomic number 90, a white radioactive metal of the actinide series (Symbol: Th).

throttle: a device controlling the flow of fuel or power to an engine: the engines were at full throttle.

tokamak: a toroidal apparatus for producing controlled fusion reactions in hot plasma.

toroid: Electronics a coil shaped like a torus or doughnut.

torque: a twisting force that tends to cause rotation.

traction: is the force used to generate motion between a body and a tangential surface, most generally through the use of dry friction, though the use of shear force of the surface is also commonly used.

Triangle UFO or Black Triangle: a type of winged craft or Simple delta.

tritium: a radioactive isotope of hydrogen with a mass approximately three times that of the common protium isotope. (Symbol: T) Discovered in 1934, tritium has two neutrons as well as a proton in the nucleus. It occurs in minute traces in nature and can be made artificially from lithium or deuterium in nuclear reactors; it is used as a fuel in thermonuclear bombs.

tungsten: the chemical element of atomic number 74, a hard steel-gray metal of the transition series. It has a very high melting point (3410°C) and is used to make electric light filaments. (Symbol: W)

turbofan: a jet engine in which a turbine-driven fan provides additional lift.

Glossary

turbojet: a jet engine in which the jet gases also operate a turbine-driven compressor for compressing the air drawn into the engine.

ultraviolet: having a wavelength shorter than that of the violet end of the visible spectrum but longer than that of X-rays.

vacuum tube: an electron tube containing a near-vacuum that allows the free passage of electric current.

Van der Graaf generator: is an electrostatic generator which uses a moving belt to accumulate electric charge on a hollow metal globe on the top of an insulated column, creating very high electric potentials. It produces very high voltage direct current (DC) electricity at low current levels. It was invented by American physicist Robert J. Van de Graaff in 1929.

vane: a broad blade attached to a rotating axis or wheel that pushes or is pushed by wind or water and forms part of a machine or device such as a windmill, propeller, or turbine.

vertigo: a sensation of whirling and loss of balance, associated particularly with looking down from a great height, or caused by disease affecting the inner ear or the vestibular nerve; giddiness.

volt: the SI unit of electromotive force, the difference of potential that would drive one ampere of current against one ohm resistance.

Volta, Alessandro: a river in West Africa that is formed in central Ghana by the junction of its headwaters and flows south to the Bight of Benin. At Akosombo in southeastern Ghana the river has been dammed to create Lake Volta, one of the world's largest man-made lakes.

Vought Aircraft Industries: was an aerospace firm, now an aerospace component manufacture under Triumph Aerostructures.

watt: the SI unit of power, equivalent to one joule per second, corresponding to the power in an electric circuit in which the potential difference is one volt and the current one ampere.

Watt, James (1736–1819): Scottish engineer. Among his many innovations, he greatly improved the efficiency of the Newcomen steam engine, which was then adopted for a variety of purposes. He also introduced the term horsepower.

WC: Tungsten carbide (chemical formula: WC) is a chemical compound (specifically, a carbide) containing equal parts of tungsten and carbon atoms. Tungsten carbide is made up of chemically bonded tungsten and carbide. Its superior hardness enables it to replace steel and other metal alloys in a variety of applications.

WC2: Tungsten Carbide powder chemical formula.

wave train: a group of waves of equal or similar wavelengths traveling in the same direction.

Glossary

wave winding: is one type of armature winding. In this winding, we connect the end of one coil to the starting of another coil of the same polarity as that of the first coil.

weirding field: a figurative term by inventor Gene Watson to describe in his ion Lifter experiments a field that is different from an electric field because an electric field is dry. The weirding field is wet with charged molecules accelerated in space above the WC2 hull surface in AC waves, hence it is called weirding field.

Winged craft: Symmetrical Airfoil Wings, Slightly step wing, Moderately step wing, Highly swept Wing, Simple delta, Complex delta. Examples: WWII German Flying Wing, Horten Ho 229, Jack Northrop flying wing bombers.

Wright Brothers: The Wright brothers, Orville (August 19, 1871 – January 30, 1948) and Wilbur (April 16, 1867 – May 30, 1912), were two American brothers, inventors, and aviation pioneers who are credited with inventing and building the world's first successful airplane and making the first controlled, powered and sustained heavier-than-air human flight, on December 17, 1903.

X-ray (also x-ray or X ray): electromagnetic radiation of high energy and very short wavelength (between ultraviolet light and gamma rays) that is able to pass through many materials opaque to light.